"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy and slightly warmer today; Tuesday, fair; gentle to moderate south winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,596. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1914.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

HUERTA ENVOYS MAY WITHDRAW

Will Not Agree to the Selection of a Carranza Partisan for the Presidency.

THE SITUATION IS CRITICAL

Difficult for Wilson to Avoid Offense to Huerta or Carranza.

MANY CANDIDATES NAMED

Among Those Put Forward at Niagara Falls Are Cabrera, Lascurain, Angeles, and Gamboa.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Developments in Washington today tended to confirm the opinion, said to have been expressed by President Wilson at Princeton yesterday, that the "determining crisis" with respect to the Niagara mediation conference will be reached early this week.

The most acute phase of the peace conference, it is now definitely known, has been reached in connection with the choice of a man to serve as Provisional President of Mexico during the interregnum between the passing of Gen. Huerta and the installation of a new President, to be chosen in proposed supervised elections in Mexico.

President Wilson, it is understood, has been in favor of the selection of a Constitutionalist as provisional President. The Huerta delegates are in favor of the choice of some strong man, ostensibly a neutral, not open to enmity or suspicion of either party by reason of active participation in Mexican politics since the exit of the elder Diaz. Information of a definite character has reached Washington that the members of the Mexican delegation at Niagara Falls will stand out against the designation of any uncompromising Constitutionalist or Carranzista, and that they may go so far as to leave the conference if the American delegates insist upon such a designation.

According to information that has reached Washington, the Huerta delegates are prepared to yield to the point of agreement upon some neutral man of strong personality as provisional President, but will go no further than that. Their flat refusal to go beyond the dividing line of neutrality in reaching a compromise means that the American delegates must try to meet them half way or run the risk of the breaking up of the conference.

Names Suggested for Presidency.

Many names have been suggested at Niagara Falls. The list embraces reactionaries, neutrals, and Constitutionalists. A few of the names under consideration are:

Rafael Zubaran, Constitutionalist Minister of the Interior, now special agent of Gen. Carranza in Washington.

Gen. Mier, Federal Military Governor of Guadalajara.

Luis Cabrera, Constitutionalist special agent in Washington, chosen as one of Gen. Carranza's delegates at Niagara, to serve if the Constitutionalists are admitted.

Pedro Lascurain, Minister of Foreign Relations in the Madero Cabinet.

Gen. Felipe Angeles, Chief of Artillery in the Constitutionalist Army, Acting Minister of War in the Carranza Cabinet.

Federico Gamboa, former Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Huerta Cabinet.

Gen. Pablo Gonzales, one of the three division Major Generals in the Constitutionalist Army, whose reinforcements brought about the fall of Tampico.

Felicitoes Villareal, Treasurer of the Constitutionalist organization.

Francisco de la Barra, who was Provisional President between the departure of the elder Diaz and the inauguration of Francisco I. Madero.

Fernando Iglesias Calderon, head and reorganizer of the Liberal Party in Mexico, chosen by Gen. Carranza as Chairman of his delegation at Niagara to serve if the Constitutionalists are admitted on their own terms.

José Portillo y Rojas, former Minister of Foreign Relations in the Huerta Cabinet.

Gen. Panfilo Natera, Commander in Chief of the new Army of the Centre, under recent appointment by Gen. Carranza.

This is only a partial list of the names now actually under consideration. It is one that will be added to and subtracted from, and probably does not contain the name of the man whose selection would be approved by all elements.

Lascurain Mentioned as a Stop Gap

The name of Pedro Lascurain has been prominently mentioned in dispatches from Niagara. The inner significance of the suggestion of Señor Lascurain, so far as can be ascertained here, is that nobody is suggesting his designation for provisional President in any other sense than as a stop gap, a bridge to cross over the Constitutional question, as was done in reaching an agreement in the first protocol governing the method of transition from Huerta to the provisional Government.

Señor Lascurain was Minister of Foreign Relations in the Madero Cabinet. After the death of Madero and Pino Suarez he succeeded to the Presidency for a few hours and then resigned in favor of Gen. Huerta. If Lascurain were named it would be merely for the purpose of restoring the Constitutional order, and it would probably be with a gentlemen's understanding behind the protocol, under which Lascurain, when once named as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and after succeeding Huerta on the latter's resignation, would immediately appoint as Minister of Foreign Affairs the real "man of the hour" chosen at Niagara, who would then become President.

Definite information as to the attitude of the Huerta delegates was obtained in Washington today. Their attitude is that for them to accept the designation of an out-and-out Carranzista, after having consented to the concession in the first protocol, would mean their surrender of everything to be hoped for from mediation.

To be conquered on the battlefield is to lose with honor, according to the position taken by the Mexican delegates at Niagara, but to surrender everything at a mediation conference with nothing granted as an offset, would be, in their opinion, not only to lose every material advantage they might have lost on an unsuccessful battlefield, but every vestige of honor likewise.

A crisis in mediation will be forced

Continued on Page 2.

RATE DECISION TODAY?

Rumor Current in Capital—Speculation on New Haven Prosecutions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—While it had been expected that the Interstate Commerce Commission would not announce its decision on the Eastern railroads' application for 5 per cent. freight rate increases before the end of next week, a rumor was in circulation tonight that the ruling might be made public tomorrow. It had been thought that the order would come after the closing hour of the Stock Exchanges, probably on a Saturday, so that its effect on markets would be as little as possible.

Some speculation was aroused here today by the intimation that the commission's report to the Senate on the New Haven Railroad's affairs would include a recommendation that the Directors of the road at the time of its entanglements be held personally responsible for the road's losses. But such a recommendation would mean nothing unless it urged that Congress legislate to make Directors under similar conditions responsible in the future.

The Department of Justice issued a statement before the agreement for the peaceable dissolution of the New Haven was reached, saying that there was no Federal statute under which railroad officials could be punished for financial irregularities.

METCALFE A CANDIDATE.

Will Try Again for Nebraska Governorship—Break with Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 14.—The tangled political situation in Nebraska has been further complicated by the decision of Richard L. Metcalfe to try again for the Governorship. He will contest with Gov. Morehead, George W. Berge and John G. Maher for the Democratic nomination. Mr. Metcalfe, to make the race, will give up a Government position in connection with the coming opening of the Panama Canal which pays $10,000 a year.

It is rumored that Mr. Metcalfe will not depend on the support of the two Bryans, with whom he has been identified so long, and that he may even form a combination with some of William J. Bryan's most ardent political enemies. Political sharps say that Metcalfe's candidacy eliminates Berge and Maher, and that the fight will be between Metcalfe and Morehead, as two years ago.

At a recent political gathering Mr. Metcalfe was asked to respond to the toast "United Democracy."

"That is the hardest subject in the world to discuss, as pertaining to Nebraska Democrats," he said. "In the short time I have been here since my return I have seen more butcher knives than I thought were in the world. There is more hatred among Nebraska Democrats than in all the West Virginia feuds."

BARS BRIDES WHO "OBEY."

"Poll Parrot" Weddings, Dr. Shaw Says, Lack All Solemnity.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, thinks that the marriage service is a poll parrot affair and that reform is called for.

"Why folks are always seeking an old maid's views on matrimony is something that I could never understand," Dr. Shaw said in an interview on matrimony, "but it seems to be the case, and what is more some even go a step further and ask me to marry them.

"The marriage service, for one thing, is a poll parrot affair. The method used in reciting the pledge is ridiculous, to say the least. There is no solemnity, dignity or character to that kind of marriage ceremony.

"I have been accused of making light of the nuptial ceremony because I refuse to follow this fashion. To me marriage is too sacred an institution to permit any allotted promise. The proof that I am right lies in the success of the marriage ceremonies that I have performed—in the subsequent happiness of the couples. I have officiated at a great many ceremonies, especially when I had my own church in the West, and I have never known of a divorce among the parties.

"I have always believed in making the ceremony fit the occasion. In other words I have a different service for each marriage. Long ceremonies are boresome. Therefore, I try to make mine as short as possible. As for the word obey I had only one girl who wanted to make such a crazy promise. In fact, she insisted on it. There was only one thing for me to do. I refused to marry her. She had to take the bridegroom to another minister.

"No woman obeys her husband. No man with common sense asks his wife to obey him. In fact, it is a greater disgrace to expect than to promise such a thing. No man would respect another man for demanding it. Therefore, I think that it is positively wicked to use this word in the marriage contract."

WOULD DEFER TRUST BILLS.

Underwood Wants Congress to Quit in a Month—Then an Extra Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Majority Leader Underwood of the House let it be known today that he would favor adjournment of Congress within a month on the understanding that an extra session would be called by the President for November, at which the trust programme would be completed. Mr. Underwood said he was discussing the prospects with Senators, and if they agreed with him the plan would be laid before the President this week. His idea is for only the appropriation bills to be passed at this session.

"I suggested to the Senate leaders," said Mr. Underwood, "that it would be well for us to get away within a month if we could. Personally, I think we will accomplish more if we go home soon and return in the Fall to work until December on the trust bills. I don't know what the President will think of the suggestion, and, of course, if the Senate leaders do not co-operate, it will fall of its own weight."

While apparently the proposal for an extra session immediately following the elections has not been directly put to President Wilson, he has intimated strongly that he wanted the trust bills passed before adjournment. Unless it is shown to him that the eagerness of Congressmen to get home to enter the campaign for re-election might make careful legislation impossible, it is not expected that he will consent to an adjournment.

Best Electric Wiring—Home, Office, Factory. DENNIS G. BRUSSEL, 33 West 33d Street.—Adv.

POLO LINE-UP TO BE CHANGED

Milburn Likely to be in His Old Place at Back and L. Waterbury Again in Front.

LA MONTAGNE MAY BE OUT

Malcolm Stevenson or Foxhall Keene Is Expected to Replace Him.

SCANDAL OVER TICKET SALE

Speculators Able to Extort Huge Prices—Charge of Forgery Made —Committee to Investigate.

A decided change in the make-up of the American polo team is expected when the Polo Association meets today to announce the line-up for the second game, which will be played against England at Meadow Brook tomorrow. Followers of the game found nothing but bitter disappointment in the showing of the American team on Saturday, though great praise for the English four was heard on all sides.

There is much speculation regarding the changes that are to be made in the American team. One shift seems quite certain, and that is that Devereux Milburn will be at back, his old position, when the team lines up tomorrow. Larry Waterbury at back was very much out of place, and he will go back to No. 1 or No. 2. The substitutes eligible for the American team are Foxhall Keene, C. C. Rumsey, Hal Phipps, and Malcolm Stevenson. Those who have followed the fortunes of the American team regret that the Polo Committee in naming the substitutes did not name Harry Payne Whitney, so that he could now be called upon to jump into the breach.

Several different rumors were heard in the Long Island polo colony yesterday about the changes which are to be made in the team. One was to the effect that Foxhall Keene would be called upon to play at No. 3, with Milburn back, Monte Waterbury at No. 2, and Larry Waterbury at No. 1. It is stated, however, that on account of numerous injuries received during the past few seasons it is doubtful if Keene would be able to stand up under the gruelling requirements of the international match.

It was stated yesterday on pretty good authority that the Polo Committee was considering Malcolm Stevenson to play No. 1. It is quite certain that Rene La Montagne will not play in Tuesday's match after the nervous exhibition that he put up on Saturday against the English team. Hal Phipps is another candidate for No. 1. He played that position in several of the practice matches, but the hard preliminary work at Lakewood and on Long Island greatly hampered his physical condition, and it was stated that it would be doubtful if he could stand the trying ordeal.

The other available substitute, C. C. Rumsey, showed excellent form in some of the practice games, and it is not at all unlikely that he may be called upon to play tomorrow. It is believed, however, that the other substitutes have the call on Rumsey.

The sweeping polo defeat of the American team was the one topic of gossip in the Long Island clubs yesterday. The overwhelming defeat of the team by the English had a stunning effect. It was generally acknowledged that the English team, as it now stands, is by far the greatest combination that has ever played here. Not only their telling team work, but the individual brilliancy of the play of Capt. Lockett and Capt. Cheape called for nothing but admiration.

One great surprise of the match was the speed and stamina shown by the English ponies. It is certain now that in the practice games the English held something up their sleeves. At no time did they show the great team work or top-notch form that was displayed in the match on Saturday.

An important change which greatly enhanced the speed of the English mounts was rumored about Westbury yesterday. It was stated that a few days before the big match the English ponies were all re-shod with shoes which were two ounces lighted than those they were accustomed to wear. With these lighter shoes, it is believed that some of the speed of the English mounts is accounted for. The regulation Meadow Brook shoe, which was worn by the American ponies, is said to be two ounces heavier than those worn by the English ponies.

The outcome of the match has brought about a radical change in the complexion of the betting. The English team is now favored in the betting, and it was stated that several wagers were made yesterday at decided odds that the invaders would win the match and the cup series on Tuesday.

There were many regrets because of the top-heavy odds which were quoted before Saturday's game, and men who have followed polo closely and who know how the invading players rank in English polo are at a loss now to understand why the invaders were held so cheaply by American partisans. The American team was made favorite simply because of their clean-cut victories in 1911 and last year, rather than on the real form of the players involved.

It is stated that the Polo Committee considered the selection of La Montagne for some time before finally deciding to place him at No. 1. As far as physical requirements go, La Montagne was capable enough, and his only weakness is the nervousness he displayed in the big match. In practice games, where there is nothing at stake, La Montagne shows none of this temperamental make-up, but, as several of the experts feared, he became nervous under the strain and tension of the big game.

The feature of the American four's game which was the greatest disappointment was the utter lack of team work. When the Big Four played with Milburn at back and Larry Waterbury at No. 1 team work was one of its strongest assets. In the shake-up of the team for this year's series the fine combination play which was possessed by the Big Four seemed completely lost. It is believed that by shifting Milburn to back and putting Larry Waterbury up in his old place the team would show much better work.

The team work of the British four was a pleasure to watch. The one man who did yeoman service and whose work was almost completely hidden by the other players was Major Barrett at No. 3. Time and again his clever back-hand shots put the ball in position for the other players to carry down the field. Barrett saved Lockett, who was playing back, many an anxious moment by his clever defensive work. This was a de-

Continued on Page 2.

STRIKING PICTURES OF THE POLO GAME

The Pictorial Section of next Sunday's Times, always supreme in pictures, will contain exceptional snapshots of the big game at Westbury.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

EXPLODE A BOMB IN OLD ST. GEORGE'S

Militants Wreck Pews and Windows in Fashionable London Church.

ROOSEVELT MARRIED THERE

"Shrieking Sisters" Chain Themselves to Seats in St. Paul's, but Are Borne Out Shouting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 14.—In his talks with reporters on Saturday Col. Roosevelt made several jocose remarks about the suffragettes. Yesterday, while he was enjoying the seclusion of Chequers Court, the Buckinghamshire residence of Lieut. Col. Arthur Lee, militants exploded a bomb in St. George's, Hanover Square, the church in which the ex-President was married in 1886. The famous Dutch stained-glass window was badly damaged, but fortunately Sir James Thornhill's "The Last Supper," below it, escaped injury.

The explosion occurred after the church had been closed for the night.

In several other churches the suffragettes created scenes. At St. Paul's afternoon service the cathedral was strongly guarded by police, who were scattered throughout the congregation. Just as the anthem was begun the cry, "Save women from being murdered!" was heard. Two policemen pounced upon the interrupter, a middle-aged woman, but as she was bundled out a chorus of shrieks arose in the centre of the cathedral.

The vergers and police seized two women and carried them out, but three others were found chained to their seats, and while they were being disentangled kept up cries of "Brutes!" and "Torturers!"

Some women in the congregation assaulted the militants.

LONDON, June 14.—The caretaker of St. George's had locked the church after a careful inspection, on the conclusion of the evening services. A few minutes after 10 o'clock a passerby heard an explosion, and summoned the fire brigade. The firemen, forcing the doors, found the church filled with a dense white smoke. Three pews in the north aisle and three stained glass windows were damaged by the explosion, while a pew in front of the lectern was blown down.

The firemen found a square tin box and several pieces of candle in one of the wrecked pews, and a member of the congregation said that the pew was occupied at the evening service by a woman in a checked dress. An envelope was found in the church on which was written, "A protest against the torture of women."

St. George's Church was built in 1713-24. It has long been a favorite church for fashionable weddings.

A crowd this afternoon overran a platform in Hyde Park, where a militant flag was raised, before four men who were holding a meeting were able to begin their speeches. The police got the men to the station for protection and with difficulty. Two meetings in Hyde Park of non-militant suffragette organizations were broken up, and it required a strong police force to quell the disturbances.

LONDON, Monday, June 15.—According to The Daily Express, the authorities have discovered that the militant suffragettes pay regular tariff rates for the commission of acts of violence. As an example, it says, £250 is the price paid for slashing a valued picture.

The Express says the three stained-glass windows damaged in St. George's Church last night, were made in Mechlin, Belgium, about the year 1500.

VOICES PROTEST OF 'ANTIS.'

Mrs. Dodge on Indorsement of Suffrage by Women's Federation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, announced today that the action of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs in Chicago yesterday in indorsing woman suffrage was taken over the protest of the "antis," with a membership of 100,000 women in twenty-one States.

Mrs. Dodge sent a telegram of protest before the vote was taken. Her attitude is that women both for and against woman suffrage are members of the General Federation and that the organization could not be committed to a political policy without injuring its efficiency in other directions.

Mrs. Dodge is herself a prominent worker in women's clubs. She is President of the Association of Day Nurseries of New York City, Treasurer of the Public Education Association, and Honorary President of the New York Branch of the Needlework Guild. Her telegram to the Chicago convention read:

We hereby express our hope that no action on the question of woman suffrage will be taken by the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The magnificent work done by the women's clubs all over the country is of far more importance than the entrance of women into politics. The harmony that has so far existed and our solidarity as women working together for the common good would be jeopardized as many thousand women would be antagonized by such action.

"The protest to the General Federation," said Mrs. Dodge tonight, "was the expression of our earnest conviction that it would serve no good purpuose whatever to inject politics into philanthropies."

ROME ELECTION IN DOUBT

But Scattering Returns Indicate Victory for Nathan's Foes.

ROME, June 14.—General municipal elections were held today at Rome, Milan, and Turin. Of special importance was that in Rome where the contest for supremacy lay between the anti-Clerical Extremists, who are headed by Ernesto Nathan, for six years Mayor of Rome, and an alliance of Clericals and Liberal Monarchists, headed by Prince Colonna.

The results of the election will not be known until tomorrow, but the returns so far made give the Colonna faction the advantage. The strike here and the revolutionary movements in other parts of Italy strengthened their cause.

RIOTERS AT BUTTE RESORT TO DYNAMITE

Union Official's Home and Federation Safe Blown Up by Insurgent Miners

UNDER I. W. W. LEADERSHIP

Fire Department Hampered, Newspapers Terrorized and Prisoners Rescued—Governor Coming.

BUTTE, Mont., June 14.—Rioting by seceding members of the local union of the Western Federation of Miners continued all last night and today, but with the announcement tonight that Gov. S. W. Stewart would arrive before morning to investigate the situation, some semblance of order was restored.

After dynamiting and looting the safe of the local union last midnight, most of the 2,000 revolters against strike assessment and the card system of the union continued to parade the streets. Dynamite was exploded under the porch of the home of P. K. Sullivan, an officer of the union. The seceders vowed that a new union would be formed under the leadership of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Although several hundred miners returned to work today, many disorderly persons kept up riotous tactics. In the afternoon a crowd took two prisoners from the city jail and later seized a fire truck. A false alarm of fire had been turned in and the firemen tried to run the fire apparatus through the crowd. The insurgent miners scrambled on the truck and threw the fire fighters off. When the miners found that they could not operate the vehicle, they returned it to the firemen with a warning note not to run through a crowd again. Delegations were sent to two stations with a demand that the Fire Department make sure there was a fire before answering an alarm. The crowd broke several windows and did other damage to one fire station.

Threats were made to lynch Deputy Sheriffs Owen C. Ribben and Martin Harkins, but the officers were guarded by the police, who arrested two men. The policemen, with drawn revolvers, backed down an alley with their prisoners beside the two deputies. They got safely to the jail, but the crowd became so menacing that Chief of Police Jere Murphy ordered the two prisoners released. The rioters carried the two men away on their shoulders.

A delegation visited the three newspaper offices and demanded that no further mention be made derogatory to the Industrial Workers of the World and that the words "mob" and "riot-ers" should not appear in any story of the situation.

The remainder of the day was spent in parading the streets until members of the newly appointed Executive Committee of the miners, constituting themselves a Law and Order Committee, informed the marchers that no more disorder would be tolerated and dispersed the miners to their homes.

It was at 2 o'clock this morning that the home of P. K. Sullivan was dynamited. Sullivan and his wife and three children escaped injury, although the windows were blown out and the porch was demolished. An attempt was made about the same time to dynamite the home of Albert Riley, President of the local miners' union, in the suburbs.

The Sheriff and Deputies searched the gulches near Sullivan's house for the miscreants, but none was found during the night. Several shots were heard near the place after the explosive was set off under the porch. These shots were supposed to be fired by the dynamiters to frighten away pursuers.

It was only a short time before this that the safe of the Western Federation, taken from the headquarters of the union by rioters, was earlier that wrecked the place and destroyed the unrecorded ballots cast in the recent election of the local union, was blown open. The police seemed powerless to stop the dynamiting.

Nearly a thousand persons stood around while men set off several charges of dynamite, and finally the safe door gave away. Later the insurgents complained to the police that one of their number had placed the rest of them in the light of thieves by decamping with $3,000 and a diamond ring which had been in the strongbox of the union.

The insurgents say the managers of the Speculator, Black Rock and Butte and Superior mines have agreed to permit miners to return to work without Western Federation cards, provided the Federation waiting delegates do not appear at the mines tomorrow or Tuesday to protest. Of the 9,000 members of the union here the insurgents are said to control the votes of 2,000.

All saloons ordered closed yesterday remained with doors locked for the first Sunday in many years.

PICK NOMINEES IN MAINE.

Primaries Today Will Settle a Hot Fight Among Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., June 14.—State, district, and county primaries will be held tomorrow. The primaries, it is believed, will show the exact status of the Republican Party at the present time.

There has been a bitter fight for the Democratic nomination for Governor and the issue is much in doubt.

The Democrats will make a selection from four candidates. Portland is very sure that Oakley C. Curtis, the city's Mayor, will be selected. Aroostook County believes that Peter Charles Keegan of Van Buren has the best chance.

At Augusta political leaders feel sure that Mayor Elmer E. Newbert is going to lead the field after the balloting, while in Oxford County it is believed that Bertrand G. McIntire has the race won. Outsiders think that it will be a close race between Mr. Curtis and Mr. Keegan.

Interest in this part of the State is centred upon the selection of the Democratic candidate for Congress. York and Cumberland Counties are lined up against each other in the First District. John Clark Scales of Westbrook, representing Cumberland, while Charles M. Sleeper of South Berwick is the York County candidate.

Chas. E. Matthews, the Desk Man, now 21 E. 28th St.; also Commercial Stationery.—Adv.

WESTERN VOLCANO IN REAL ERUPTION

Lassen Peak Emits Flames, Ashes, and Stones, and Overwhelms Party of Sightseers.

ONE KILLED BY A HUGE ROCK

Another Caught in Rain of Ashes and Stone Is Found Insane.

TWO NEW CRATERS OPENED

Volcano Sends Smoke Cloud 2,000 Feet in Air—Towns 100 Miles Away See Eruption.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BLUFF, Cal., June 14.—Lassen Peak, the old California volcano, which looms 10,437 feet above the sea in the Sierra Nevada Range on the boundary between Plumas and Shasta Counties, and has always been believed to be extinct, became wide awake today. There were three distinct eruptions today, and clouds of rock, smoke, fire, and ashes were flung 2,000 feet in the air.

The old volcano got its first victim today. Hugh Graham of Viola was terribly mangled by a shower of rocks from the crater and was buried in cinders and ash. He died of his injuries.

The first eruption today came from the crater which became active on May 30. It was this explosion that killed Graham. A jagged rock sawed him nearly in two, cutting off his arms and exposing his heart. He was taken to Volta, a few miles distant, and died there.

Lloyd Stipple of Manton was caught in the same hot downpour. His skull was fractured, his chest crushed, and his arm broken by rocks. His companions on a trip to the mountain found him a raving maniac.

Two other men, Hiram Blodgett and Hugh Addington of Manton, who were with him, were missing for hours, but were found tonight.

They and the other members of the party who escaped injury according to reports received here buried their faces in the snow to avoid the poisonous gases.

Eight Caught in Rock Shower.

Graham and Stipple and their companions were caught on the peak by an explosion at 9:45 o'clock. There were eight men in the party, all stockmen from Manton and Viola, little settlements on the border line between Shasta and Tehama Counties, and about twenty miles west of the volcano.

Besides those already named in the party were Homer Myers of Manton and three others whose names have not been learned.

The men went up Saturday afternoon from Viola to Manzanita Lake, four miles from the northwest side of Lassen, intending to climb the crater peak as a Sunday excursion. Long before daylight this morning the party of eight left the lake, and following the old Supan trail climbed the west shoulder of the mountain. From there they made their way around to the southeast ridge, and so to the summit.

Because of the high ridges between they had not seen the early eruption and had no warning that the mountain still was active.

They reached the crater in safety, looked down upon it, and, noting the heavy outpouring of steam and smoke, decided to get away as quickly as possible.

They were too late. Hardly had they gone a quarter of a mile from the crater when the black mass of rock and ash rushed up from the crater with a roar and was flung high above them. They ran in terror, but there was no refuge from the hail of ashes and rock.

As the men ran down the slope they lost each other in the darkness. When the survivors came out of the storm and met below the storm of rock and ash four men were missing.

Explosion After Explosion.

They could not go back then to search for their comrades. For two hours, explosion followed explosion in one continuous crash. Black clouds swirled high above the peak and the rain of boulders and ash continued without interruption. Heavy fumes of sulphur filled the air.

When the eruption ceased the men went back to search for their companions. They found Stipple raving. Graham they finally discovered buried in cinders and ash and barely breathing.

A man was sent down the mountain to the nearest telephone of the Northern California Power Company below Manzanita Lake to call for assistance. A message to Manton brought out two parties to aid in the search for Blodget and Addington. Another one started to meet Dr. C. E. Reed, who called from Redding, sixty miles away, and was racing for the mountain in an automobile.

The members of the party, it is thought, are on the west slope of the Peak tonight, far above the snow, without shelter. There are only a few scattered hemlock trees on that side of the Peak, and these are standing in from six to twelve feet of snow.

Graham belonged to an old family of the mountain region west of Lassen Peak. He left a wife and three children at Viola.

Lassen Peak followed up its tremendous explosions of Friday afternoon by four more eruptions which completely outdid anything which had gone before. The volcano, at 11 o'clock Saturday night, hurled a cloud of ash and rock, mingled with steam, into the sky. There was another terrific outburst at 4 o'clock this morning. This was preparatory to a stupendous explosion at 9:45 o'clock

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WILSON BACK IN CAPITAL.

Returns from Princeton, Attends Church, and Goes Autoing.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Apparently unaffected by his strenuous day at Princeton yesterday, President Wilson, accompanied by Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo, returned to Washington shortly after 7 o'clock this morning. He went to church, and in the afternoon took a long automobile ride with Mrs. Wilson and Prof. Axson of Princeton, brother of Mrs. Wilson.

The President brought with him as souvenirs of Princeton Alumni Day a miniature bronze tiger presented to him by his fellow-members of the class of '79, a pipe, and a memorandum book. The President's class may win the cup presented annually at Princeton for the best percentage of attendance on Alumni Day.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, 3D.

First Grandson of the Colonel to Bear His Name Born to Theodore, Jr.

Theodore Roosevelt, 3d, Col. Roosevelt's first grandson to bear the family name, was born yesterday at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., in this city. Theodore, Jr., eldest son of the former President, married Miss Eleanor B. Alexander on June 20, 1910. Their first child, a daughter, was born Aug. 17, 1911. Mrs. Richard Derby, who was Miss Ethel Roosevelt, also has a son.

ARREST FIFTY BATHERS.

Coney Island Police Lock Up Men Wearing Scanty Costumes.

The Coney Island police, acting under instructions from Capt. Samuel McElroy, arrested all the men they could find wearing one-piece bathing suits yesterday afternoon, and, without giving them time to put on their clothes, took them to the station in the patrol wagon, which made six trips to the beach in the afternoon. Fifty men were arrested. Their friends brought them their clothes and they dressed in their cells. Most of them had been bailed out by evening. They will be arraigned before Magistrate McQuade in the Coney Island Police Court this morning.

No women were arrested, but several were warned that their costumes did not meet with the approval of the police.

GAS EXPLOSION KILLS FIVE.

Ten Other Laborers Taken from Trench Probably Fatally Burned.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 14.—Five men, four of them foreigners, are dead, and ten are in hospitals, probably fatally injured, as the result of a gas explosion here today in a trench in which laborers were laying a gas main. Five others were painfully burned, but will recover. The cause of the accident has not been determined, but it is believed that a cap on a joint of gas pipe was blown off, and that the escaping gas was ignited by a lighted cigarette.

The death list includes George W. Scott, 40, of Columbus. Among those thought to be fatally burned are C. F. Potter, 41, foreman of the gang, and John Gump, 36, both of Columbus. Most of the injured are foreigners.

GREAT STORMS IN FRANCE.

Belgium Also Suffers — Cause of Train Wreck and Injury of Many.

PARIS, June 14.—Exceptionally severe storms have occurred in the north of France and Belgium, and telegraphic communications are interrupted at many points. At Roubaix, on the canal of Roubaix, six miles north of Lille, a cloudburst today did great damage. Several quarters of the city are flooded.

Near Courtrai, in West Flanders, the engineer of a train, blinded by torrents of rain, failed to observe another train standing at a station. The two trains came together and a large number of passengers were injured.

SEARCHLIGHTS IN STRIKE.

Both Sides Using Them at the Westinghouse Plant.

PITTSBURGH, June 14.—The placing of electric searchlights by both the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and the Allegheny Congenial Industrial Union was the only thing that broke a quiet day today in the Turtle Creek Valley, where 12,000 workmen of the Westinghouse industries are on strike. The electric company placed a searchlight on a nine-story building within the plant. The strikers placed their light on Oak Hill across Turtle Creek from the electric plant.

The strikers held a mass meeting in Turtle Creek today. It was addressed by the Rev. D. C. Tremain of the First Christian Church, who cautioned the strikers to maintain their peaceful attitude. He said the strike was "more peaceable than a ball game."

STEEL MEN IN STRIKE MOVE.

3,000 Colorado Fuel Employes Say Their Pay Is Tied Up.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., June 14.—A general strike of 3,000 employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at the Minnequa plant in Pueblo, is threatened as the result of complaints against the company's delay in meeting its semi-monthly payroll. The delay is charged to the discovery of payroll padding. This, according to the latest reports, is now thought to involve $100,000 yearly for the last five years.

The affair reached a climax when a committee of steel workers waited upon John McLennan, District President of the United Mine Workers, and applied for admission into that organization. Money for their work in June, according to statements of the men, was due yesterday. J. B. McKennan, manager of the plant, admitted the payment had not been made, but said the money would not be due until tomorrow.

MORMONS IN SUGAR DEAL.

Buy Quarter of Stock of Amalgamated Sugar Company.

OGDEN, Utah, June 14.—Joseph F. Smith, trustee of the Mormon church, and his associates have bought 25 per cent. or $625,000 worth of the stock of the Amalgamated Sugar Company from the American Sugar Refining Company, according to a statement made here last night. The Mormons have obtained an option on the remaining 25 per cent. held by the American Company, at $87.50 a share.

The David Eccles estate and associates continue to hold the largest interest in the company. The motive assigned for the transfer is the suit pending in the Federal courts against the American Sugar Refining Company.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Aquitania, (Cunard Line,) New York to Liverpool, was 789 miles west of Fastnet at noon; due at Fishguard 16th, early afternoon.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
Ask for the Non-refillable bottle with the Green Stripe. ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Adv.

CAPTAIN'S SKILL SAVED NEW YORK

But for Roberts's Quick Wit Pretoria Would Have Sunk His Ship, Passengers Say.

REPAIRS BEGUN AT ONCE

Shipwrights Start Work on the Damaged Plates as Soon as Liner Gets to Her Pier.

PRETORIA OFF HER COURSE?

Should Have Been in New Ice-Prescribed Track, 25 Miles South, Roberts Says.

PLIGHT OF TWO STOUT MEN

Wedged in Cabin Doorways by Life Preservers Until Pried Loose with Barrel Staves.

A SUFFRAGETTE HUMBLED

In Safety Scornful of Mere Man, in Peril Appeals to Him—Mrs. Cohen Safe, Spite of Array of "13s," —Still Another Lady Would Like to be Saved Without Profanity.

With her damaged port bow covered with an old sail, and the Pretoria's anchor sticking in the firemen's bathroom on the main deck, the American liner New York, with which the Hamburg-American liner was in collision early on Saturday morning, arrived at her pier yesterday afternoon at 3:20 o'clock and landed her 149 cabin passengers. The 116 immigrants in the steerage stayed on board the ship for the night, and will go to Ellis Island early this morning.

The passengers were unanimous in their praise of the seamanship and judgment shown by Capt. W. J. Roberts in handling his ship before and after the collision with the Pretoria. Capt. Roberts has commanded the New York for twelve years, and this is the first accident he has had in that time.

The rent in the port side of the New York begins about fifty feet from the stem and extends about thirty-two feet aft. It is about fifteen feet deep. The anchor of the Pretoria is still embedded in the steel plates of the hull, and its flukes are resting on the iron deck of the firemen's bathroom, where the full force of the impact came. Opposite the bathroom is the cabin occupied by the four masters-at-arms. They were on deck at the time of the collision, and they would have been killed otherwise, as the entire room and the bunks were ripped open by the bow of the Pretoria.

On the next deck below, which is called the 'tween deck, the hole extends for a depth of about two feet in the forecastle, occupied by the firemen and coal passers in the third engineer's watch. They were on duty in the stokehole when the ships crashed. Even had they been in their bunks, it is not likely that any of them would have been injured seriously, as the hull of the ship is several feet further back from the overhang on the deck above, and the two iron berths nearest to the side of the ship were not damaged.

Ship Saved by Clipper Bow.

The engineers asserted that the clipper bow of the New York with its big overhang that bore the brunt of the impact prevented the damage to the ship from being more serious. If the New York had been a straight-stem ship, like most modern vessels, the bow of the Pretoria would have cut her in two, it was said.

The hole is fifteen feet above the water line, and the damage is confined to the superstructure. This can be repaired at the pier in time for the New York to sail at 10 o'clock on Friday morning on her scheduled trip for Southampton. About 200 fitters and riveters began work with a floating shop under the bow of the ship last night. After the torn plates have been removed, the Pretoria's anchor will be hoisted out by derricks and put on the American Line pier, where it will stay until the Hamburg-American Line sends for it. The shipwrights who examined the hole in the bow of the New York yesterday afternoon remarked on the strength of her steel plates. None of the plates was broken loose from its rivets.

The Pretoria would have done further damage to the rail and boats on the upper deck of the New York as she scraped her bow along the side if Capt. Dugge had not promptly backed his ship away. The German ship was was stopped just in time to save the No. 1 port lifeboat from being torn from the davits of the New York by the backstay of the Pretoria.

By this time most of the passengers on the New York were on the promenade deck, some of them only partly

glad and wearing life preservers. They watched the Pretoria as she sheered off. The cool behavior of the passengers was praised by the ship's officers. There was excitement for a few moments after the collision, but there was nothing approaching a panic. Chief Officer Turner, Dr. Stump and Purser Mathews went among those on deck, calming them and explaining that the only damage done was above the water line and that there was not the slightest danger. Dr. Stump, who has had many years' experience as ship's surgeon in many parts of the world, said that he had never seen passengers behave so well in an emergency at sea.

"I was on deck five minutes before the collision occurred," he said, "and remained until nearly every one had gone below again. I did not have to attend a single woman. They all appeared to have implicit confidence in the Captain and the ship. Their fortitude was remarkable and I cannot speak too highly of it."

Capt. Roberts's Statement.

Capt. Roberts has been for twenty years in command of ships of the Red Star and American Lines. He learned his profession in sailing vessels. He did not wish to talk about himself yesterday, and declined to make any comment upon the seamanship of the Captain of the Pretoria. In a brief interview in his cabin he said:

"The fog came on first about 12:15 o'clock on Saturday morning, and it was intermittent until about 1:40 o'clock, when it came on thick. I gave the usual order to close the bulkhead doors and reduced the ship's speed down to about twenty-four revolutions, which is about four and a half knots an hour. This continued until 3:20 o'clock, when I heard the first whistle from the Pretoria. I immediately went astern and then stopped, and gave two prolonged blasts to indicate what I had done.

"He answered with the ordinary fog signal—one blast, and came gradually nearer. Suddenly I got his two masthead lights in range and saw that a collision was inevitable. At this time we were still carrying a little sternway on the ship. I went full speed astern again for about a minute or a minute and a half before that chap came up and hit me on the port bow. I shouted out to the Pretoria: 'Port your helm and go ahead.'

"I believe that if he had done so at that moment the collision would have been very slight, if it had occurred at all."

The Captain was asked how far the eastbound track was from the westbound track at the point where the collision took place, since the Pretoria was going east to Hamburg and had collided with a steamer bound west for New York. He replied that, owing to the quantity of ice floating south, the eastbound track was in latitude 40:31 and the westbound in latitude 40:07 on 70 west longtitude, a difference of about twenty-five miles.

"We came out on the old eastbound track," he said, "and the Pretoria at the time of the collision should have been on the new eastbound track, twenty-five miles to the south."

After the Pretoria had backed away from the New York, Capt. Dugge stood by for half an hour and sent this message:

Don't you think we had better stay together 'till daylight? I am sure we do not need any help. How is your ship?

After Capt. Roberts had examined the damage done to the bow of his vessel and had found that it was well above the water line, he told Capt. Dugge through the megaphone that he was in no danger Then Capt. Dugge sent this message by wireless:

"Our ship is tight. Do you need help?"

On being reassured that the New York was in no need of assistance, the Captain of the Pretoria sent his final message:

"I am proceeding. Damage above water."

No further message was received from Capt. Dugge either by Capt. Roberts or by the agents of the Hamburg-American Line in New York. Those who saw the collision from the bow of the New York said that the upper plates of the Pretoria around the hawsepipe, from which the anchor had been wrenched, were

Damaged Bow of the New York and Her Skipper.

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Forward Deck of the New York, showing Hole Made by the Pretoria, with the Latter's Anchor still in it.

© A.P.A.

Capt. Roberts.

torn and bent, but in the early morning light she did not seem to have suffered any serious damage.

A testimonial signed by 150 of the passengers on the New York was presented to Capt. Roberts on Saturday night after dinner by a committee headed by the Rev. Francis E. Clark of the Christian Endeavor Society. It read:

We, the undersigned passengers, wish to express our appreciation of the wonderful discipline shown by the officers and men under your command, when the issue was doubtful at the time of the unfortunate accident during the early hours of this morning. All passengers were at once notified and there was no panic of any sort. The behavior of the officers and crew made us proud to be on an American ship.

The New York would have arrived at her pier at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, it was said, if it had not been for the fog, which lasted at intervals all day Saturday right up to 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Some of the passengers were rather nervous about going to their cabins, but they were cheered up by Guy Hoppe, a comedian, who played and sang rag-time with several companions until 1 o'clock, when every body went below with the exception of a few hardened travelers, who stayed up and played poker.

Miss Flora M. Carncross and Miss Winifred Muir of Rushville, Ind., two missionaries, who had been for five years at Nanking, in China, said they could not conscientiously sign the testimonial because it said that everybody had been notified. They said that they had not been called by the stewards and that, while their consciences would not suffer them to sign the statement in that form, they would gladly testify to the bravery and skill of Capt. Roberts and his officers.

Another passenger who refused to sign the testimonial was F. B. Bowker, a jeweler of Fall River, who said that he had not been called, and that when he did get up, he found that the bulkhead doors had been closed so that he could not get through the stairway leading to the saloon companion. He was pleased, he said, to testify to the courage and common sense of the Captain.

Purser Mathews and other officers of the ship explained that those who were not called had slept through the collision, and the passengers who were on deck suggested that it was not worth while to bring them from their beds. Mr. Bowker found the bulkhead door closed, the officers said, because it is a rule in all Atlantic steamship lines that, at the first blast of a foghorn, all water-tight bulkhead doors must be closed as a precaution.

One of the passengers signed the testimonial with a slight mental reservation. This was Mrs. S. S. Tevis, an aged woman, who said that, while she had every respect for the seamanship of Capt. Roberts, she had heard him use forceful language from the bridge to the Captain of the Pretoria.

A Passenger's Story.

One of the passengers, A. F. Gibbs, a Canadian, who was standing on the port side of the promenade deck at the time of the accident, gave the best description of what happened from the passenger's point of view.

"I was lying awake in my berth reading," he said, "when I heard whistles blowing and felt our ship stop and go astern. I got up and dressed and went out on deck to see what was the matter. I saw the lights of the Pretoria as she came toward the bow of our ship, which was still going a little astern. When Capt. Roberts gave the order for full speed astern again the ship trembled violently for a minute or so. In a short time the crash came, and the bow of the Pretoria tore a big hole in the side of the New York. I could feel our ship heel over to starboard for a few seconds and then she righted herself like the good, staunch ship she has proved herself to be. In my opinion, the common sense and skillful seamanship of Capt. Roberts in the time of danger prevented a disaster similar to the sinking of the Empress of Ireland in the St. Lawrence River.

"If he had not gone astern just before the collision the Pretoria would have struck us amidships and we might not have been here today to tell the tale. If we had had a moment more in which to go further astern, I think the collision would have been avoided."

Suffragette Appeals to Mere Man.

The passengers were still laughing when the New York docked yesterday over the sudden change of front on the part of a suffragette at the time of the collision. The woman had been conspicuous on the voyage from Southampton because she wore a large yellow sash over her shoulder bearing in large letters the motto: "Votes for Women." She was a tall, athletic woman, and wore a severe tailor-made costume. She exclaimed frequently during the trip: "Men; I spurn them."

This exasperated some of the men passengers to such an extent that one of them stole her sash on Friday afternoon. This caused the suffragette much annoyance, but she was unable to trace the culprit or to recover her property.

After the collision she was the first woman on deck. She was much excited and as she ran about she cried: "Men, protect me. Is there no one here who will save a lone woman?"

In response to her appeal a small steward wearing a big life preserver ran up and exclaimed: "Calm yourself, lady. Have no fear. I will save you."

His gallantry was not appreciated by one of the deck officers who came up at that moment and demanded in no uncertain terms to know what the steward meant by appearing on deck in a life preserver.

"Get below out of this," said the officer, and the steward speeded down the companion way, after offering to give his life preserver to the suffragette.

"Thirteen" Superstition Fails.

Mrs. Meyer Cohen, wife of the manager of a music publishing company, gave up all for lost when she heard the warning cry of the steward, because it was her thirteenth trip across the Atlantic and because on the last trip her two prize dogs had won a total of thirteen medals in exhibitions in Monte Carlo, Paris, Nice, Cannes and other European cities. Besides, it was the thirteenth day of the month, and Friday just scudding away below the western horizon. As soon as she was dressed, Mrs. Cohen picked up the Russian leather cases containing Rosemary Red Rambler, a toy spaniel that had won eight prizes, and Mary Christina of Tipo, a Blenheim, who had won five With a case in each hand she ran on deck, where she was assured that the danger was over and that she might go below safely.

Wedged in Doorways by Life Preservers.

Two stout men owe their deliverance from tight places to Mrs. Cohen, who heard their calls for help, which had been ignored by other passengers. She found the two stout men, with life-preservers over their clothing, jammed in the doorways of their cabins, which were on opposite sides of the alley. In their hurry to get through they had wedged themselves so tightly that they could not move until the baker and his mate, summoned by Mrs. Cohen, arrived with two long staves from a flour barrel, which they used as levers to free the two men, who did not stop to thank them, but dashed madly to the deck.

Capt. Roberts and his officers said that they could not estimate the speed of the Pretoria at the time of the collision, but that it could not have been much more than five knots; otherwise she would have gone through the New York, shearing off the entire bow. She was not heard to go astern until Capt. Roberts requested Capt. Dugge to back off.

FLETCHER FOR CHIEF OF ATLANTIC FLEET

Daniels to Recommend Him for Higher Command as Reward for Vera Cruz Service.

TO SUCCEED BADGER

Secretary Voices High Praise for the Junior Admiral—Medals for Vera Cruz Heroes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—As a direct reward for Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher's part in the capture and pacification of Vera Cruz, Secretary Daniels has decided to recommend him for promotion to Commander in Chief of the whole Atlantic fleet. This announcement was made tonight, following the publication of general orders praising and rewarding minor officers and enlisted men who had distinguished themselves. President Wilson has indicated his approval of the selection. Rear Admiral Badger now commands the Atlantic fleet.

The announcement of Admiral Fletcher's promotion makes no mention of Admiral Badger except a sentence of praise, but the recommendation will be made when Admiral Badger completes his tour of service in the next few weeks.

Several of the navy's higher officers outrank him, but the Secretary holds that the conspicuously masterful conduct of Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz entitles him to special recognition. Moreover, if Congress passes the pending bill creating the rank of Vice Admiral, Fletcher will be among the first to be advanced to that grade.

For a long time Admiral Badger's successor was in doubt. It was shown that Admiral Fletcher had distinguished himself in the eyes of his superiors, but the fact that he had been in Mexican waters for so many months was taken to mean that he would probably be brought home as soon as possible. For a while it looked as if Admiral Badger might be continued in control indefinitely. It has been understood, however, that the Administration definitely desired Admiral Fletcher to be in command should another crisis arise.

The announcement of his impending promotion, says this of Admiral Fletcher's record:

"He has been in Mexican waters since the presence of American ships in those waters was first called for, and his command of the situation during the whole time he has been in charge has been masterful. He proved himself not only a great Admiral, but a statesman and a diplomat as well. His services commended themselves not only to the Secretary, but to the President, and the latter expressed himself in high praise when Admiral Fletcher turned over the command of Vera Cruz to Gen. Funston. Both in the taking of Vera Cruz and in the administration of the City Government afterward, Admiral Fletcher showed himself a man of the highest abilities. President Wilson seized the opportunity when presenting diplomas to the midshipmen graduates at their recent commencement to hold up Admiral Fletcher as a pattern, saying in part:

"'Is not that something to be proud of—that you know how to use force like men of conscience and like gentlemen, serving your fellow men and not trying to overcome them? Like that gallant gentleman who has so long borne the heats and perplexities and distresses of the situation in Vera Cruz—Admiral Fletcher.' I mention him because his service there has been longer and so much of the early perplexities fell upon him.

"'I have been in almost daily communication with Admiral Fletcher, and I have tested his temper. I have tested his discretion. I know that he is a man with a touch of statesmanship about him, and he has grown bigger in my eye each day as I have read his dispatches, for he has sought always to serve the thing he was trying to do in the temper that we all recognize and love to believe is typically American.'

Admiral Fletcher showed versatility in the way in which he handled the news from Vera Cruz at the time when the entire American people were waiting eagerly for every dispatch which came up from Mexico, and Secretary Daniels peculiarly remarked to the newspaper men that the Admiral would have made a great managing editor if he had not been an Admiral, for he not only showed the newspaper instinct for real news, but in his dispatches he gave the feature of each story to the front, just as a trained newspaper man would have done.

"The Secretary has no power to promote naval officers for meritorious services. This can be done only by Congress. But the change in the command of the Atlantic fleet falling due about this time, the Secretary thought it well to make public his recommendation to the President to promote Admiral Fletcher, inasmuch as the promotion synchronises with the recommendations made by Admirals Badger and Fletcher for recognition of the services of officers and men of the navy in recent operations in Mexico. The recommendation for promotion of Admiral Fletcher is made in part for his invaluable services in Mexico, as well as for his record in line."

The statement says of Admiral Badger:

"Since Admiral Badger took the Atlantic fleet to Mexican waters he has had the whole situation well in hand, and his services there have added to his reputation as one of the first men of the American navy."

MEDALS FOR 11 ENLISTED MEN.

Vera Cruz Heroes Also to Get $100 Cash and Promotion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—In words of high praise and thanks, the officers and men who distinguished themselves in the fighting at Vera Cruz April 21 and 22 have been commended in a letter by Secretary Daniels to Rear Admiral Fletcher. In addition to this a general order has been issued awarding medals of honor to eleven enlisted men with a gratuity of $100 and promotion to the next higher rating, except in the case of one who was already chief turret captain. His further promotion to the rank of warrant officer is promised on passing the examination next Fall for boatswain or gunner.

Separate commendatory letters have been sent by Secretary Daniels to each of the commissioned officers and enlisted men whose gallantry was referred to by Admiral Fletcher in his report on the Vera Cruz operations. No announcement is made at this time of the advancement of the commissioned officers, and for the time being the letter of commendation will be the extent of the recognition shown to these officers. This, as explained by Mr. Daniels, is because it is not certain there will not be further naval operations in which other officers will earn like honors. When the service of the navy in Mexican waters is over the claims of all officers will be taken up for recognition.

In addition to the letters to fifty-six enlisted men, Mr. Daniels has directed that all of these except six be advanced to the next higher rating, with increase of pay. These six are already petty officers, with the highest rating an enlisted man can attain, and they will be appointed warrant officers on passing the examination to be held in the Fall for boatswain, gunner, machinist, and similar positions.

Secretary Daniels's letters of commendation will be read at muster on board each ship where the men are serving. The letters will be read aloud to all hands and then handed to the men to whom they are directed. On all of the ships the letter from the Secretary to Admiral Fletcher commending the officers and men generally of the fleet will also be read. In his letter Secretary Daniels writes:

In the department's opinion your performance of duty at the seizure of Vera Cruz equally entitles you to all the well-merited praise and commendation that has been bestowed upon the officers and men whom you were directing.

It is a pleasure to add that it was fully expected that, no matter what you were called upon to do, it would be done with a spirit and a degree of excellence that could not be surpassed, and these expectations were met, in every particular, under circumstances requiring professional ability and skill and courage of the very highest order.

Your part in the operations at Vera Cruz is known throughout the length and breadth of the land, and so nobly speaks for itself that the department finds it difficult to embody in a letter anything that could add to the satisfaction of having so capably performed, under extraordinary conditions, a duty which not only upholds, but adds to the best traditions of the service which you adorn.

It is with pleasure that the departments places a copy of this letter upon your already distinguished record.

The eleven enlisted men receiving the medal of honor and gratuity of $100 for extraordinary heroism are:

Henry H. Nickerson, Wheeling, West Va.; Abraham de Somers, Milwaukee; Joseph G. Harner, Canton, Ohio; George Crepan, Fort Richmond, N. Y.; Harry C. Beasley, Newark, Ohio; Lawrence C. Sinnett, Auburn, West Va.; Percy A. Decker, Linoleumville, N. Y.; Charles F. Bishop, Pittsburgh; James A. Walsh, New York City; Charles L. Nordsick, Valatie, N. Y., and Fred J. Schnepel, New York City.

ZACATECAS FEDERALS WIN.

Commander's Secretary Reports That Natera Is Driven Back.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 14.—In a telegram to the War Department, dated Zacatecas, today, 6 P. M., Lieut. Hernandez Corona, secretary to Gen. Luis Medina Barron, Governor and military commandant of the State of Zacatecas, reports as follows:

I have the honor to inform you that today between 3 and 4 P. M. the enemy was completely defeated, having been repulsed in a decisive attack which they attempted at that hour.

The Commands of Gen. Benjamin Argumedo and Col. Ascona went in pursuit of the traitors who not only withdrew from Zacatecas but also evacuated Guadalupe de Zacatecas which they held, fleeing in shameful confusion and leaving behind numerous dead and a great quantity of arms and horses which I cannot yet estimate.

Gen. Medina Barron himself with another column sallied in pursuit, following in the same direction as the main body of the rebels and is on their track toward Veta Grande.

The enthusiasm of our forces is unbounded and the people of Zacatecas are giving themselves up to a sincere demonstration of their loyalty and attachment to the supreme Government.

Pending Gen. Medina Barron's official report of this triumph of the Government's arms, I have permitted myself to announce the news to you.

Very respectfully

JOSE HERNANDEZ CORONA.

SALTILLO, June 13, (via Laredo, Texas, June 14.)—Zacatecas is making a desperate resistance to Gen. Natera, and although the Constitutionalists have captured the suburbs, they were repulsed twice with heavy loss at the fortified hill at La Buffa, one of the strongest defenses of the town.

Gen. Natera reported to Gen. Carranza that his charges at La Buffa were met with a withering fire from the Federal defenses, which he said were extremely strong. His men were in fine condition and spirits, he reported, and were not discouraged at the check. He reported that the casualties on both side were heavy.

Natera is awaiting reinforcements sent him from Torreon by Villa, whose arrival has been delayed by heavy rains and washouts along the National Railways.

Gen. Gabriel Hernandez reported today, under date of Friday, that he had captured Tlaquitla, Valles Tamiahua, Amatlan, and other smaller towns in Hidalgo, taking many arms and much ammunition.

VILLA TO LEAD 26,000 MEN.

Mobilizing His Troops for Attack on Zacatecas.

TORREON, June 14.—"Nothing has happened between Gen. Carranza and myself that will in any way interfere with the military programme," Gen. Villa said today regarding rumors that there was friction between him and the Constitutionalist Commander in Chief. As to the intimation that he had failed to push troops to the aid of Gen. Natera at Zacatecas, Gen. Villa said:

"They wanted me to have troops there in two days, when it is barely possible to get them there in five. I am mobilizing my troops, and in a few days will present them in person to the Federals. All of the troops are well supplied with munitions. Every cartridge belt is full, and I have about 6,000,000 rounds in reserve. My artillery at present consists of fifty-one pieces, all of them in the best condition."

The force which Gen. Villa will use against Zacatecas, toward which his forces are now moving, will have a strength of nearly 26,000, it was estimated. This will be exclusive of a large infantry force of about 16,000, which Gen. Villa announced he was about to raise.

STIRS ANTI-AMERICAN SPIRIT.

Report of Coming Recognition of Huerta Rouses Mazatlan.

ON BOARD UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP CALIFORNIA, MAZATLAN, Mexico, June 13, (By Wireless to San Diego, Cal., June 14.)—Anti-American sentiment was stirred up today among the people in Mazatlan, who sympathize with the Constitutionalists, by the circulation of reports by the Federal officials that the United States had decided to recognize Huerta.

New hope was taken by the Federal troops, who are resisting the attack begun by Gen. Obregon on June 11.

There has been a lull in the fighting around Mazatlan, but the Federal steamship Pesquiera, which was seeking to enter the harbor and aid the besieged and starving population, was driven away today.

When the Pesquiera attempted to force its way into the harbor a heavy fire from the Constitutionalist batteries was directed against it. The steamer was compelled to turn around and steam to a point of safety.

WESTERN VOLCANO IN REAL ERUPTION

Continued from Page 1.

this morning, the heaviest of the series. Another eruption came at 6:30 o'clock this evening.

Two new craters have opened, one on either side, but a considerable distance from the one which broke out on May 30, and tonight flames and smoke are reported to be rising high above the mountain.

The great explosion at 9:30 o'clock this morning in which the Graham party was trapped was the culmination of the series of violent eruptions which began on May 30. It lasted for two hours, and was seen in towns 100 miles from the mountain.

At Red Bluff it was estimated that the column of ash and rock was hurled 2,000 feet in the air. The heavy clouds of smoke from the eruption this morning were borne northward by the winds for many miles. The entire snow-capped peak is blanketed with a black covering of ash. The eruption tonight exceeded in volume the one of this morning.

From the two new craters, one on the north and one on the west side of the peak, each more than a mile from the original vent and from the old crater, tonight fire, smoke, steam, ash, and rocks belched forth.

Special to The New York Times.

NEVADA CITY, Cal., June 14.—The column of smoke and steam from the crater on Lassen Peak is plainly visible today from the Forest Service Lookout Station on Banner Mountain near here. The distance is over one hundred miles.

1 DEAD, 3 HURT, IN STREET GUNFIGHT

Sol Pelleggrino Probably Dying —His Brother Only Lived an Hour.

TWO SMALL CHILDREN HIT

No Trace of Attacking Gangsters and Police Hear Story of a Duel Between Brothers.

Two brothers were shot down, one of them mortally wounded, and two children were struck by bullets shortly before noon yesterday in front of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Stephen of Hungary in Fourteenth Street near First Avenue. The police of the Fifth Street Station are looking for gangsters as the assailants of the brothers, their information being that the shooting was the result of a feud between an east side gang and the family to which the brothers belonged. Several witnesses of the shooting said, however, that the brothers had shot each other following a quarrel over family affairs.

The shooting occurred when Fourteenth Street was populous with a midday Sunday crowd. More than a hundred children were playing near those who were injured. High mass was being said at the time in St. Stephen's Church.

The dead man was Sol Pelleggrino, an Italian, 32 years old, the keeper of a furnished room house at 306 East Fourteenth Street, in which lived his brother William, 22 years old. Some time ago, it was said, these two, with Tony and James Pelleggrino, their brothers, were held up and robbed by members of an Italian gang. Instead of reporting the robbery to the police, the story goes, the brothers determined to take the law into their own hands and robbed a member of the gang in retaliation.

Yesterday morning Sol and William were seated on the stoop of the house in which they live, when two acquaintances came up and asked them to take a walk, it was said. The brothers consented and the four men had gone as far as St. Stephen's Church when several men suddenly jumped from a doorway at 418 East Fourteenth Street, next door to the church, and opened fire on the brothers. Their companions, who, it is believed lured them to the church for the gangsters, fled at the first shot.

Sol Pelleggrino fell mortally wounded with a bullet in the back of his neck. William started to run east in Fourteenth Street, although shot four times in the back, and had gone as far as Seventeenth Street and Avenue A before he was stopped by Policeman Burke of the East Twenty-second Street Station. Burke commandeered a passing automobile express truck and took William to Bellevue Hospital in it. It was said at the hospital that he had only a slight chance for recovery.

Sol was taken to the hospital unconscious by Dr. Totting, who responded to a call for an ambulance. He died at 1 o'clock in the afternoon without being able to tell anything about the shooting. When William was questioned last night he refused to say anything, and was placed under arrest charged with homicide, pending further investigation into the story that the shooting was a pistol duel between him and his brother.

Witnesses who gave the police this second story said that William had come up behind Sol in the street and had fired at him, striking him in the neck. Sol, said the witnesses, did not fall at once, but wheeled and fired at William as he was running away. The police were inclined to accept this version of the shooting yesterday afternoon, but last night they gave more credence to the report that gangsters had attacked the Pelleggrino brothers.

No revolvers were found on the brothers and none was found on the sidewalk near where the shooting occurred. While the police admitted that the revolvers might have been picked up before an officer arrived on the scene, they thought it more probable that gangsters had done the shooting and had run away with their weapons.

Policeman Buckley of the Fifth Street Station was at Tenth Street and First Avenue when the first shot was fired. By the time he reached the corner of Fourteenth Street a crowd had gathered and he did not see any one running away.

The two children injured were Tony Pastiglioni, 2½ years old, of 2,317 First Avenue, and Jennie Bonazoni, 5 years old, of 422 East Fourteenth Street. Neither was dangerously wounded. The girl suffered a flesh wound in the calf of the right leg, and was taken to her home from Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon. The boy was struck in the left ankle, and will be able to leave Bellevue today, it was said. They were playing on the sidewalk near St. Stephen's Church when the shooting started.

The shooting caused great excitement in the block in Fourteenth Street between First Avenue and Avenue A. When the firing began, there was a general scamper for cover, and for a moment the street was deserted, but by the time that Sol had fallen and William had turned the corner up Avenue A every one was back in the street again, crowding around the body of the dying man. It took the reserves of the Fifth Street Station several minutes to disperse the crowd.

Although several detectives spent all of yesterday afternoon trying to learn the cause of the shooting, they could get no definite information. After both brothers had been taken to Bellevue, two other brothers, their parents, and Sol's wife went to the hospital, where they were taken in charge by the police. The police had hardly asked them the first question when the oldest of the living brothers sharply commanded the members of the family not to say anything. After that each one disavowed knowledge of the cause of the shooting.

"If you don't know what an east side shooting is about before it occurs, you will never find out afterward" is a saying among the police that has once more been established in fact.

TWO KILL GUEST AT PARTY.

Run Into Dancing Room with Drawn Pistols and Jump to Yard.

About thirty guests of Angelo Cormacchio were dancing in a rear room of his three-story house at 362 East 121st Street, last night in honor of the twenty-first birthday of his son William, when they heard five shots fired in the vestibule at the front of the house. Immediately two men with drawn revolvers, rushed from the old-fashioned hallway into the room where the dancing was going on, yelling: "Get out of our way or get killed!" They jumped out of the window into the rear yard and the guests, rushing to the front of the house, found James Cestaro of 324 East 100th Street, one of their own number, lying in the vestibule. As the others approached he got up and staggered along the street toward the drug store on the corner, but before he had gone more than twenty feet he fell dead.

Policeman Higgins of the East 123th Street Station heard the shots and summoned other policemen, who drew a cordon about the Cormacchio house. They searched the yard, and found Patsy Lentini of 324 East 112th Street, trying to climb over the back fence. In the yard next door they found a revolver with one shell exploded. Lentini said he was in the room with the dancers when the two men had rushed through. He was unable to get out of their way, and was carried along with them and through the window. He said he had been trying to get out of the yard ever since. He disclaimed all knowledge of the revolver. He was held by Assistant District Attorney Murphy, who with Coroner Healy conducted an investigation, as a material witness.

It was said by some of the guests that many remarks had been made earlier in the evening about the beauty of Cestaro's two diamond rings and of his watch and chain. At the jewelry had disappeared when the body was found. It is believed that after dancing he went to the front door to get air, and that the murderers, who had been lying in wait, saw their chance and shot him while no one else was in sight.

GIRL STABBED IN STREET.

Says Man Attacked Her—Police Tell of Women Fighting.

Miss Beatrice Schaefer, 19 years old, of 320 East Seventy-seventh Street, with two men and a girl, went to the Bellevue Hospital early yesterday morning and asked to be treated for knife wounds. She said that she stopped to tie her shoelace at Fifty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, when a strange man spoke to her. She repulsed him, and he drew a pocketknife and stabbed her in the right shoulder and breast. Dr. Klingon treated the wounds, which were superficial, and she was discharged.

The police said that it was reported a fight between two women occurred in Third Avenue, where Miss Schaefer reported being stabbed, and that one woman had stabbed another with a pocketknife. The women had been to a dance in the neighborhood, and had quarreled over the attentions of a man. Miss Schaefer and her party admitted having attended this dance.

HUERTA ENVOYS MAY WITHDRAW

Continued from Page 1.

if the American delegates insist upon the designation of an uncompromising Constitutionalist. It was pointed out tonight that if mediation succeeded it would result merely in the setting up of a temporary Government, whose chief function would be the preservation of peace and order until the institution of an elected Government, and, secondly, the supervision of the elections. In any event, it is asserted, the United States will not withdraw its army and navy until after such elections have been held.

Developments here today indicate that the situation confronting the Wilson Administration is still delicate and difficult. One line of policy, if followed, might lead to the abandonment of the mediation conference by the Huerta delegates; the other might force a Constitutionalist revolt.

Danger of Our Over-Insistence.

If the Administration stands out finally for a partisan Constitutionalist for President, it may face this serious situation: That the Mexican delegates will withdraw from the conference, and that on receipt of this information Gen. Huerta may resign and be succeeded under the forms of the Mexican Constitution by a man of acknowledged capacity, and one not identified with the recent troubles in Mexico. This successor, it is suggested, might thereupon proclaim to the Mexican people that every effort consistent with honor had been made, and that nothing remained but to resist a demand that all be yielded at the council table that by any possibility could be lost on the battlefield. Such a statement would probably close with a characteristic appeal to all Mexicans to unite in resisting the United States.

It is urged—and this seems to be the view of Charles A. Towne, who represents Huerta here—that the Administration exert all the pressure at its command to induce the Constitutionalists to be satisfied with a provisional Government whose head shall be a man who has not incurred the enmity of either party. Such a provisional Government, the Huerta delegates think, would enlist the confidence and quiet the apprehensions of a considerable number of influential Mexicans whose support of the new Government of Mexico may be essential to its success and a guarantee against counter revolution.

The statement is made positively tonight that a refusal on the part of the Constitutionalists to accept such a solution of the question of a temporary government must be accepted as meaning that Gen. Carranza has no intention of permitting any solution of the problem, except one that, as victor, may proclaim on his arrival at the Mexican capital.

Officials Still Hopeful.

Admitting that the mediation negotiations were at their most critical stage, officials tonight were nevertheless hopeful of ultimate peace, and still insistent that negotiations were proceeding satisfactorily.

Administration leaders were appreciative, however, of the importance which the developments of the next few days would have upon the grave situation confronting the nations involved, and throughout the day President Wilson and Secretary Bryan were in frequent communication with the American Commissioners, Justice Lamar and Mr. Lehman.

"There is nothing to announce," said Mr. Bryan tonight after telegraphic interchanges with the American Commissioners, "but mediation still progresses satisfactorily. You see, we have not changing our view of the situation."

Rafael Zubaran, chief agent of Gen. Carranza in Washington, said no word had come tonight from his chief with relation to the conference. Neither had there arrived any answer from the mediators to the Carranza note informing them that he would send representatives to Niagara Falls.

It was positively stated that no Constitutionalist representatives would go to Niagara Falls until word should come that they would be welcomed officially or unofficially. Luis Cabrera and José Vasconcellos, two of the men slated to represent Carranza, are still in Washington in constant communication with Señor Zubaran.

AWAIT CARRANZA'S ENVOYS.

Our Delegates Expect Them to Bring a List of Presidential Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., June 14.—A meeting to be held tomorrow between the A B C mediators and the American and Mexican delegates to the peace conference is expected to have important results, according to reports in circulation tonight. The question of the personnel of the proposed provisional Government is growing acute, and the feeling here is that the two sets of delegates cannot postpone their decision much longer.

The American delegates, however, are evidently anxious to defer action on this and other important points until after the arrival of the delegates appointed by Gen. Carranza to represent his interests before the conference. Last night word was received by members of the mediation party that the Carranza emissaries would be at Niagara Falls today, but up to a late hour tonight they had not appeared. One report was that they had stopped somewhere on the way to spend Sunday and would arrive at Niagara Falls on Monday morning.

The mediators have not swerved one iota from their fixed determination not to receive the representatives of the supreme chief of the Constitutionalist movement unless Gen. Carranza orders an armistice and complies with the conditions the mediators laid down in their last communication to him. But, in spite of this, there is a feeling of encouragement among some of those concerned in the negotiations over the prospect that Gen. Carranza will have his fellow Constitutionalists at hand to present his case in an informal way. The Carranza delegates will not be able to communicate with the mediators directly, but they will have the opportunity of making known the views of their leader to the American delegates, who, in turn, will lay them before the mediators.

To this course the mediators will offer no objection. It is the understanding here that the Carranzistas will also make an effort to enter into exchanges with the delegates of Gen. Huerta, to whom they will be in a position to say whether any of the prominent Mexicans mentioned for Provisional President or Cabinet posts will be acceptable to Gen. Carranza. Although the attitude of the Mexican delegates in this connection has not been disclosed, the fact that they have shown a disposition to make concessions that would assist toward perfecting a peace agreement is regarded as affording encouragement.

Another indication in the line of encouragement that has tended to lessen the pessimism that prevailed here last week among those having intimate knowledge of the progress of the peace negotiations is that there seems to be a greater prospect that the American delegates will not insist that the Provisional President of Mexico shall be one of the leaders of the revolutionary party. Yesterday's "conversation" between the American and Mexican delegates in the presence of the mediators tended to show a disposition on the part of the representatives of the United States to discuss for appointment to that high office any prominent Mexican of Constitutionalist proclivities, not necessarily actively engaged in the effort to displace Gen. Huerta. The Mexican delegates are insistent that Huerta's successor shall be a neutral of high character and standing, although they are understood to be willing to concede that his indorsement of the purposes for which the Constitutionalists are fighting shall not be permitted to prove a bar to his selection, so far as they are concerned.

As the situation stands tonight, the American delegates appear to be waiting to hear from the Carranza delegates in order to obtain from them a list of the men whose appointment to the principal places in the Provisional Government will be acceptable to Gen. Carranza. With this list for guidance, the American delegates would be in a position to work for a slate satisfactory to the Constitutionalist chieftain, and virtually assure his adherence to the agreement reached here.

Nothing in the way of negotiations was done by the mediators or either delegation today.

STILL HOPEFUL IN CAPITAL.

Huerta Views Merrymakers and Visits a Hospital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 14.—The fine weather attracted large crowds of pleasure seekers to Chapultepec Park this morning, and Gen. Huerta watched the rowing parties on the artificial lake while the military band was playing.

With the President were the Minister of the Interior, Señor Alcocer; the Minister of Finance, Señor De La Lama; the Minister of Justice, Señor Gorostieta, and the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Esteva Ruiz. The latter, with Señor De La Lama, took his leave of Gen. Huerta before noon and motored into town. Señor Esteva Ruiz was at his office a short time, but gave out no news.

Confidence still seems to prevail in regard to the outcome of the Niagara conference.

Gen. Huerta spent the afternoon at the Juarez Hospital, visiting the wards where the Federal wounded were being cared for. He spoke with several patients.

General quiet prevailed in the city, and, as the weather continued fine, the afternoon attendance at the bullfight was unusually large, and as the spectacle was good considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

CARRANZA IS SILENT.

Will Not Reveal Power Given to His Delegates.

SALTILLO, June 13, via Laredo, Texas, June 14.—Gen. Carranza declined today to discuss the scope of action or the powers which will be delegated to Constitutionalist representatives to be sent to Niagara Falls. He also declined to discuss the possibility of an armistice, stating that in diplomatic affairs, as in military matters, it was inadvisable that certain matters be made public.

Gen. Carranza, however, seemed optimistic regarding the reception for the Constitutionalist representatives and the scope of their mission. He reiterated that he previously had accepted the good offices of the A B C mediators in principle for the discussion of international questions.

About the military affairs of the Constitutionalists Gen. Carranza spoke more freely. He estimated the number of men under arms in the Constitutionalist army at 100,000. He said there were in his possession also 120 pieces of field artillery, all captured from the Federals; 175 machine guns and ammunition. On March 15, 1913, when Gen. Carranza held a review in Saltillo of the Constitutionalist troops, he had less than 200 men and one machine gun.

Before most of the 16,000 troops now here leave for the south Gen. Carranza will hold a review, with those that are left of his first little band in the place of honor.

ADVANCING ON GUADALAJARA.

Great Massing of Rebel and Federal Troops on the West Coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, June 14.—Persons arriving from the interior this morning report a serious condition on the west coast, where rebels are rapidly advancing toward Guadalajara. Seventeen thousand rebels are reported occupying Sayula and Ameca, under direct command of Gen. José de la Luz Blanco, while the Federals are commanded by Gen. Felipe Mier and Gen. Javier de Moure, numbering 14,000 at present.

Three thousand more are en route and 5,000 have been assigned to repair the railway line to Manzanillo. Much importance is attached to this by military men here, since the rebels' activity threatens to isolate the Mexican capital from its coast connections.

There is much enthusiasm here over the fleet races which will be run tomorrow, and many bets are being made. Foreign officers are also taking a lively interest in these events, which are the most important athletic events in the fleet.

GOV. MAYTORENA BESIEGED.

1,000 Soldiers Threaten Him with Death Unless He Resigns.

NOGALES, Mexico, June 14.—Gov. José Maytorena of the State of Sonora is besieged in the executive palace at Hermosillo.

Dispatches received here last night say that unless the Governor surrenders within forty-eight hours the palace is to be stormed by a thousand soldiers commanded by Gen. Calles. Gov. Maytorena has fewer than 800 men.

If the Governor resists the attack he is to be executed as a traitor. The alternative offered is a chance to resign and to escape to the United States.

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OSBORN'S PRIMARY PLAN IS REJECTED

State Chairman Wanted to Harmonize Democrats with Four Tickets.

"TRICK," SAID WILSON MEN

The Conference Will Hear That Fierce Fight on "Organization" Primary Ticket Will Be Made.

When the Democrats of the State meet in conference at the Hotel Knickerbocker next Thursday, Gov. Glynn will not be able to be present. It was disclosed yesterday that when William Church Osborn called upon Gov. Glynn in the Vanderbilt Hotel last Friday in the late afternoon, it was to tell the Governor he had failed to get certain powerful and independent Democrats to agree upon a plan submitted by him for a harmony primary. This new "harmony" scheme as laid down by Mr. Osborn is the strangest proposition offered in many years by a political party.

Mr. Osborn proposed that all elements of the Democratic Party get together and name four complete tickets for the primaries, the expense to be paid by the State organization, with a so-called gentleman's agreement that everybody will have a square deal. Mr. Osborn would have his "honorary State Committee"—the nickname given to the Executive Committee of uplift Democrats he appointed—and the regular State Committee, with a special number of independent Democrats select the State tickets and offer them to the voters with the statement that all would have a fair field.

The Osborn suggestion was promptly rejected by several persons at a luncheon on last Friday, and it was after that rejection Gov. Glynn was informed conditions in the State seem to be hopeless for Democratic success.

It was pointed out to Mr. Osborn at the luncheon that his harmony plan was really a trap for anti-Tammany voters and he was acquitted of having originated it. Osborn would have the regulars nominate two tickets and the independents two—that is, two of the tickets would have men representing the prevailing wing in the party and the other two would be made up of old and new dissenters. Mr. Osborn was informed that this transparent trick wouldn't stand discussion, and that should he propose it at the conference next Thursday holes would be shot through it. The State Chairman was frankly told that the Tammany crowd would easily control such a primary. All Mr. Murphy would have to do would be to indicate to his lieutenants in the several counties of the State his choice of men.

Then his orders would be carried out by McCooey in Brooklyn, Walsh in Westchester, McCabe in Albany, Kelley in Syracuse, Farley in Binghamton, Fitzpatrick in Buffalo, Batten in Niagara, Fitzgibbon in Oswego, Pincus in Rochester, Connolly in Queens, Van Kennan in St. Lawrence, Arthur Murphy in the Bronx and O'Grady in Richmond. The harmonized Democrats would then have a Murphy ticket forced upon them at the primaries. The rejection of the Osborn proposition was emphatic, but is bound to bring further trouble for the State Chairman, as a counter-plan will be offered at Thursday's conference as a test of the whole situation.

This plan is that a straightout organization ticket be offered, and a purely independent ticket, the latter not to be selected by Mr. Osborn or any of his allies, but to be named from top to bottom by anti-Tammany leaders. Such men as Burgard of Erie, Noeth of Monroe, Murphy of Rensselaer, Beardsley of Oneida, Rattigan of Cayuga, Ryan of Chenango, Keith of Nassau, Irwin of Ulster, Weed of Clinton, Mott of Chautauqua, and Sagus of Dutchess, who are in control of their county organizations, would be glad to name a ticket and let the voters pass upon the merits of the case. If Mr. Osborn's honorary State Committee and his uplift Democrats will accept this proposition, Mr. Osborn offer to finance the primaries and safeguard them will be accepted. Mr. Osborn will be informed in advance, however, that the acceptance of this plan will not bar the men on the independent ticket from attacking the record of the Democratic State administration since the first day of Gov. Dix.

Gov. Glynn's acts will be a feature of this independent campaign. It is not regarded as likely that Mr. Osborn and his friends are now in any mood to accept a plan of pacification.

It was also learned yesterday that Mr. Osborn's machine has been flirting with Washington in the hope of tying up the National Administration to the Tammany State ticket. The Osborn pacification would give the Wilson men a United States Senator in return for a promise that a bitter primary fight would be put aside. It is extremely doubtful that any such pledge will be obtained, and it is certain that such a pledge if given could not be made to bear upon the Murphy-Osborn-Glynn ticket. It is said definite steps have been taken by anti-Tammany Democrats, and that the fiercest sort of battle has been planned for every county in the State, with the view of eliminating for all time the Tammany strangle-hold on the State organization. These Democrats say they see clearly that the only hope for success this year is the defeat of the organization in the primaries. A Murphy-McCooey-McCabe-Fitzpatrick ticket would go to sure defeat at the polls

"The plan of the State machine to drop Gov. Glynn and nominate a spotless public man such as Judge Edgar M. Cullen, former head of the Court of Appeals," said a man who was at last Friday's luncheon, "will have no effect on the Democratic enemies of Tammany Hall, who are determined to put the followers of Mr. Murphy out of the State departments no matter how that result may be achieved. The uppermost idea is to clean out the State departments and uncover the graft of the past few years, to which Gov. Glynn promised to tackle, but which he abandoned without explanation."

The fact that Senator James Frawley has broken definitely with Charles F. Murphy and that other men in Tammany are only awaiting the opportunity to strike hard is one of the disconcerting things before Chairman Osborn. It is known that several district leaders in Brooklyn are of the same mind and that unexpected strength will come in the impending primary campaign. It is said flatly that there would be no compromise of any sort, but a drag-out and knock-down fight that will stir all the Democrats of the State and uncover some scandals not hitherto spoken of or even hinted at. Not one of the anti-Tammany Democrats believes that Gov. Glynn will face the music in the primaries.

MR. LAWRENCE FAVORS GLYNN.

Aged Tariff Reform League President Writes to McCombs.

Isaac Lawrence, President of the American Tariff Reform League, with headquarters in this city, in an open letter to Chairman William F. McCombs of the Democratic National Committee today urges that all progressive Democrats unite in working for the nomination of Gov. Glynn to head the State ticket in anticipation of Roosevelt heading the Progressive ticket and Job Hedges the Republican. Wilson, Roosevelt and Taft will again be the candidates of the three major parties for President in 1916, he says.

After assuring the Democratic Chairman of the continued support of the league, Mr. Lawrence says that

"Gov. Glynn in 1912 polled 665,762 votes, or 28,904 more than the enrolled party vote in the State. The Progressives will nominate Col. Roosevelt for Governor, and unless Glynn is nominated and a Democratic candidate like Herman A. Metz or yourself is nominated for United States Senator Col. Roosevelt will be the next Governor of New York."

Mr. Lawrence said Hearst would support Roosevelt, and that his support would help him, but that if he supported the Democrats they would be defeated. Whitman, he said, would never hold a higher office than he now holds.

"In 1916," he said, "Col. Roosevelt will hold his four million 1912 votes and will take away more than one and a half million votes from the Democratic party if he is allowed to appropriate Democratic doctrines and policies. The issues will be freer trade, trusts, yellow and black peril and anti-imperialism, and a general revision of the Federal Constitution. The last will be the paramount issue."

The American Tariff Reform League was organized in January, 1912. Mr. Lawrence, who was among its organizers, had been fighting for tariff reform for many years and in 1878 ran for Governor of Rhode Island on the Democratic ticket with tariff reform as his principal issue. Among the first officers of the league were Thomas R. Marshall, now Vice President; Lewis Nixon, Jacob H. Schiff, C. A. Spreckels, George Gordon Battle, Samuel Rea, ex-Gov. Dix, Samuel Untermyer, Oswald Garrison, Nathan Straus, John Sharp Williams, and William C. Redfield. It is composed of leagues of business men throughout the country. Mr. Lawrence is 86 years old.

START A BOOM FOR GLYNN.

Brooklyn Elks Want Governor to Have a Second Term.

Gov. Martin H. Glynn delivered the oration yesterday afternoon at the Flag Day exercises held in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, under the auspices of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, of the Order of Elks. About 10,000 persons assembled under the spreading trees around the band stand for the ceremonies. At a dinner given last evening at the clubhouse of the Brooklyn Lodge, in Schermerhorn Street, some of the guests started a boom for a second term for the Governor.

At the exercises in the park Gov. Glynn paid a tribute to the flag, which, he said, floated everywhere as a symbol of the "immortal bill of human rights" embodied in the Declaration of Independence. It breathed the spirit of 1776, pictured the triumphs of 1812, and portrayed the victories in the wars with Mexico and Spain.

Preceding the address by the Governor there was an introductory service by the Elks, conducted by Exalted Ruler John J. McDermott and the other officers of the lodge. Patriotic airs were played by the Fourteenth Regiment Band, and there was singing by the Elks' chorus. Prayer was offered by the Rev. James H. Sankey, Chaplain of the lodge, and the benediction was by the Rev. William J. Farrell, of the Roman Catholic Church of Sts. Peter and Paul. A history of the flag was read by James J. Byrne of Brooklyn Lodge.

Gov. Glynn returned to the Vanderbilt Hotel in Manhattan with John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Kings County. In the afternoon the Governor had ridden to and from the park in an automobile with the Brooklyn leader. When Mr. McCooey returned to the Elks' clubhouse after taking the Governor to Manhattan he said that he and Mr. Glynn had not mentioned politics while they were together.

Essex Co. Chairman a Candidate.

Herbert W. Taylor of Newark, Chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee, has tendered his resignation, to enter the field for the Republican nomination for Surrogate. The belief that President Wilson's position on the Panama Canal tolls question and on Mexico will make New Jersey Republican next Fall has made many Republican aspirants for county nominations.

AUTO HITS GIRLS DODGING OMNIBUS

Three Young Women Run Down in Fifth Avenue at Entrance to Central Park.

CHILD KILLED BY MOTOR

Doctor's Car Passed Over Little Girl Who Was Playing in the Street Near Her Home.

While trying to avoid running into a Fifth Avenue omnibus at Fifth Avenue and Ninetieth Street last night an auto driven by Frederick Jackson of 1,845 West Eighth Street, Brooklyn, ran into a party of young women who were trying to cross the avenue into the Park, and injured three of them. Jane Alper of 1,643 Madison Avenue suffered internal injuries; Lillie Ackerman of 4 West Ninety-seventh Street had three ribs broken, and her sister Ruth of the same address was bruised when she was thrown to the pavement.

Jackson, who operates a public automobile, was driving north along the avenue with M. Fischel of 2,403 Seventh Avenue and two women as passengers. As he approached the Ninetieth Street entrance to the Park a motor omnibus, which, according to his story, was coming down the avenue, turned suddenly in front of the Park entrance and swept around and back toward Harlem. Jackson, who was close to the right-hand curb, turned in still nearer to avoid the other vehicle and saw that he was likely to run over a party of girls who were coming down East Ninetieth Street from Madison Avenue. Then he decided to cut across the corner of the pavement, unoccupied at the moment, in the hope of running down behind the girls and getting away into the clear part of the street. He shot his car across the pavement behind the fire plug and lamp post, but the girls had drawn back as they saw the two cars turning toward them from the avenue and fell back directly into the path of Jackson's auto.

Policeman George Meyer of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station and Park Policeman Jacob Hanrahan ran up and, with the assistance of Max Helman, carried the girls into a shop in the building on the southeast corner, just across the street from the home of Andrew Carnegie. Here they stayed until Drs. Morse and Bergen came with an ambulance and took them away to Flower Hospital. It was said there last night that none of them was injured seriously. No one was arrested, as the police considered that the accident was unavoidable.

Rachel Dunnsess, 8 years old, of 288 Rivington Street was run over by an automobile and killed while playing in front of her home yesterday. The automobile, owned by Dr. Aaron Mandel of 130 Second Avenue, was driven by Harry Schlechkor of 7 St. Mark's Place. The child ran in front of the auto and the wheels passed over her body.

Isaac Goldstein of 366 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, a Post Office clerk, was hurt by an automobile at Thompson Avenue and Laurel Hill Boulevard yesterday. He was thrown from the end of a wagon on which he was riding and fell in front of the automobile of George L. Kiohs of Locust Valley. The auto ran over him. He was taken to the St. John's Hospital in a taxicab by Joseph McGowan of 170 West Ninety-eighth Street, Manhattan, suffering from internal injuries.

The police of Jersey City are searching for the driver of an automobile who yesterday afternoon ran down and injured a small boy and then fled without making any attempt to aid the child. The police have the number of his automobile.

John Vrusleci, five years old, of 319 Henderson Street, Jersey City, is the injured boy. He was crossing Newark Avenue, near Erie Street, in Jersey City, yesterday, when he was run over.

VICTIM OF AUTO BURIED.

Funeral Services Held for Mrs. Moring, Who Was Struck Down June 1.

The funeral of Mrs. George R. Moring of 711 West 178th Street, who, with three other persons, was run down and injured on June 1 at 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue by an auto operated by Miss Nellie Barton of 242 West 103d Street, was held yesterday. Mrs. Moring died last Thursday. Her physician said last night that she died as a result of the injuries she received in the accident.

Miss Barton had taken but a few lessons at running an auto. She started to turn south into St. Nicholas Avenue. At first she attempted to cut in front of an eastbound surface car, but the car was approaching rapidly, and, changing her mind, she turned the steering wheel sharply. The auto, which was going at a moderate rate of speed, swerved toward the southeast corner of the street, struck the curb, and mounted the sidewalk. Several persons were knocked down. Mrs. Moring received three fractured ribs and internal injuries, and was removed to her home in the auto of a physician. Joseph Cassidy, a bartender, of 2,226 Amsterdam Avenue, was removed to Washington Heights Hospital, and was discharged from that institution a few days ago. Irwin Frey, 8 years old, and his sister Beulah were struck by a mud guard of the machine. They were treated for bruises in a nearby drug store, and then were able to walk to their home.

TOURISTS' AUTO IN DITCH.

Mishap Delays the Morrises on Their 14,000-Mile Journey.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, June 14.—Mrs. William T. Morris of New York was injured painfully yesterday when the automobile in which she and her husband are making a transcontinental journey skidded on a new stretch of road near Chehalis and went into the ditch.

The automobile rolled over on its side, pinning Mrs. Morris beneath the braces of the top. Mrs. Morris was badly bruised, but her husband was uninjured. Mrs. Morris was under a physician's care at the Hotel Tacoma.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris are making a 14,000-mile automobile journey from Los Angeles to New York. In two weeks they will go to Spokane and then will proceed through Canada. They expect to arrive in New York in August.

FIGHT WITH PISTOLS IN SPEEDING AUTOS

Woman and Three Men in Lorillard Spencer's Stolen Car Pursued by Police.

CHASE MADE IN A TAXICAB

Bullet-Scarred Machine Found Abandoned in Road, but Thieves Got Away.

When Lorillard Spencer, who is Scout Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of New York, went out of the Seventh Regiment Armory at 11 o'clock Saturday night and looked for the touring car he had left at the curb he could not find it. Mr. Spencer had had a scout orderly in his car all day during the annual rally of the Boy Scouts in Central Park, but when the scouts went back to the armory where Col. Daniel Appleton and his staff were entertaining them, the orderly was sent in to join the party, and in his absence some one made off with the car.

Mr. Spencer telephoned to Police Headquarters a description of the automobile, which was a red five-passenger touring car with the number N. Y. 680. A general alarm was sent to all stations and telephoned to all fixed posts warning policemen to look for the stolen car. Nothing was heard from it till about 2 o'clock in the morning, when a policeman on fixed post in Harlem telephoned that the car had whizzed past him toward the Bronx. A second warning was thereupon sent to all Bronx stations, which ordered strict watch to be maintained.

It was nearly 2:30 o'clock when Policemen Patrick J. Murray and Godfrey Schlecht, of the Bathgate Avenue Station, who were standing near Bathgate and Tremont Avenues, saw a car occupied by three men and a woman speeding toward them, suspecting that this might be Mr. Spencer's automobile, they jumped out into the roadway and ordered the chauffeur to stop, but he paid no attention, and swung around the corner into Tremont Avenue.

As he did so the two policemen, seeing the number on the side of the car, opened fire at the rear tires and blew up one of them, whereupon two of the men in the car climbed up on the back seat and returned the fire with a continuous fusillade of revolver shots. Policemen William Miller and Morrison Nolan, hearing the firing, jumped out into the street near Third Avenue and ordered the car to stop, but the chauffeur drove past them in spite of the shots which they sent after him.

The four policemen saw a taxicab standing in front of a restaurant, where the driver was eating breakfast. They got him out, commandeered his car, and started up Third Avenue after the fugitives. As they went on they continued firing, and were answered by a steady fire from the men leaning over the back of the other car. The taxicab began to overhaul the touring car, which the thieves did not seem able to push to its top speed, and at 182d Street and Third Avenue the fugitives saw that they were losing ground, so they stopped the car, abandoned it, and made off. The police jumped out of their machine on reaching the car, but were unable to find any trace of the four whom they were pursuing.

The car had been struck by several bullets besides the one which had blown up the tire, and the windshield was broken to pieces, but whether by flying bullets could not be ascertained. The stolen property was taken back to the Bathgate Avenue Station, and yesterday morning Mr. Spencer got it back, and praised the vigor and promptitude displayed by the police.

Shortly before the capture of the stolen car Mounted Policeman Harold J. Kearney of the Highbridge Station saw an automobile speeding along the avenue near 169th Street. When the occupants refused to stop at his hail he gave chase, but after he had followed the car for nearly a mile his horse stumbled and fell, and he lost sight of the fugitives. Kearney was bruised by the fall, and went to his home after receiving medical attention. He was unable to see the number of the car he was chasing, and while it was thought that it might have been Mr. Spencer's, the identification was by no means certain.

CHIEF MARTIN IN SMASH-UP.

In Dodging Another Auto His Car Is Wrecked Against Pillar.

When an alarm came in from Pearl and Wall Streets last night, Deputy Chief Joseph B. Martin, who was Acting Chief of the Fire Department, started down Third Avenue and the Bowery from his quarters at Thirty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, with the best speed his driver, Ernest Roeber, Jr., could get out of his red touring car. With Fireman O'Healy clanging the bell, the chief's auto sped down the Bowery on the inside downtown track of the four that are on that thoroughfare.

As they drew near to Delancey Street a small automobile tried to cross from east to west in front of the chief's speeding car. Roeber took the only chance of avoiding a smash-up, which was to swerve toward the west gutter. He had to make a wide turn to avoid a Third Avenue car on the outside track, and the impetus of his machine carried it over to the curb, where it collided with an elevated pillar. The rear right wheel was torn clear off the chief's car, and the body of the auto wrenched partly from the chassis.

Chief Martin was thrown from the rear seat, but was caught in the wreckage of the hood and dragged for a hundred feet in the bumping mass of wood and iron before the chauffeur could bring the car to a stop. None of the hundreds who ran to the spot from the crowded Bowery expected to find the Chief alive, but after a moment he sat up and was then assisted into a nearby store, where it was found that his hurts amounted to nothing more than severe bruises.

He called on Patrolman Sheehan of the Mulberry Street Station to arrest the man who was driving the roadster which had caused his chauffeur to turn out. The latter identified himself as Dr. George A. Fournier of 61 West Seventy-fourth Street, a practicing dentist. He protested that he had been driving very carefully, and was in no way responsible for the accident. He was taken to the Mulberry Street Police Station, however, and later to the Night Court. Chief Martin sent for another department automobile and went to the court, where he pressed a charge of reckless driving against the dentist.

Dr. Fournier asked for an adjournment, which was granted, Magistrate Deuel setting the case down for a hearing in Jefferson Market Court in the morning.

The alarm which the Chief was answering turned out to be a trifling blaze.

SHOT GIRL AUTOIST.

Policeman Firing at Tires of Speeding Motor Wounded Passenger.

Miss Minnie Walsh of 145th Street and Eighth Avenue, a stenographer, was brought to the Polyclinic Hospital at 3 o'clock yesterday morning suffering from a bullet wound in the leg. John Tearney of 150th Street and River Avenue came with her, and they said that the girl had been wounded when a policeman fired at the automobile in which they were riding. After being treated the young woman left the hospital for her home. Detective Morrell was assigned to the case and brought them both before Capt. Gallagher of the Tremont Avenue Police Station.

By looking over the reports of policemen on duty yesterday, night and morning, it was found that Policeman Harriot reported having shot at the tires of an automobile that was speeding at 174th Street and Clay Avenue. Harriot said that the car passed him at a high rate of speed and he heard a women cry out, "Let me go! Let me go!" Then she screamed.

PRAISE SHAMROCK'S TRIAL.

Challenger Carries Her Gear with Ease in Hard Weather.

LONDON, June 15.—In an article today on Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV. The Daily Mail's yachting expert says:

"Saturday's sailing of the Shamrock IV. was a hard weather trial, and revealed what everybody wanted to know, namely, that the challenger for the Americas Cup can carry her gear and carry it with ease.

"The international class boats were racing off Southsea, and while I watched one was dismasted and one disabled, yet Sir Thomas Lipton's boat seemed quite at home. Nothing snapped and nothing parted; the test was severe and the result eminently gratifying to all concerned. The lesson was the strength of the Shamrock's mast—a truly wonderful stick, strong and supple as surely no other mast has been.

"The single headsail rig certainly possesses marvelous windward working qualities. It is only when off the wind that it lacks efficiency, and Mr. Nicholson, designer of the Shamrock IV., has a troublesome problem to solve whether to retain it for its good qualities or discard it for its shortcoming, but I am inclined to think the challenger will race with two headsails."

After another trial today the Shamrock IV. will be pulled out for experimental alterations—the taking away of some of the lead from her keel and the adding of more sail.

BURGLAR SPARED PATRONS.

Forced Out of Business He Never Robbed Those He Had Served.

Jacob Deutch, 25 years old, of 1,510 Pitkin Avenue, East New York, was held in $2,500 bail for examination on Tuesday when arraigned before Magistrate Naumer in the New Jersey Avenue Court, Brooklyn, on a charge of burglary yesterday. He was arrested early yesterday morning in the yard of the home of Max Mandel, 136 Amboy Street, by Detectives Capone and Connors. Mr. Mandel's home was among several in the neighborhood from which clothing and other articles had been stolen in the last two weeks. The detectives said Deutch confessed that he had committed the robberies, and had been driven to stealing by inability to secure work.

He told them, they said, that he was formerly a dealer in coal and ice, but that his business became so poor two months ago that he had to give it up. On becoming a burglar, however, he said, he made it a point not to steal from any of his former customers. The detectives took up a collection at the station for the benefit of the man's wife and children and had a hearty meal sent in to the prisoner last night.

ALABAMA NEGROES GAIN.

Immense Progress in Property and Other Ways in a Decade.

Negro farmers own or control 5,100,000 acres of land in the State of Alabama, or 350,000 more acres than they controlled in 1900. The colored farmers of the State have under their control 3,503,000 acres of improved land, and are farming 500,000 more acres of improved land than they were cultivating in 1900. In ten years the number of negro farmers increased 17.4 per cent., and now they own or control 60.6 per cent. of all the farm property in Alabama, having an aggregate value of $97,370,000, or 107.5 per cent. more farm property than they controlled at the beginning of the ten-year period.

The progress of the negroes in Alabama is typical of what the negroes are doing in other States. With its colored population of 908,282, the third greatest negro population in the United States, Alabama affords a striking illustration of what the race has accomplished.

The first negro bank in the United States was established in Alabama. In the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, of which Booker T. Washington is head, it possesses the leading negro educational institution of the world. Now Alabama has the first railroad in America to be projected, financed, built, and operated by negro people, namely, the Dixie Line, running from Kowalaga Community, colored, fifteen miles to Alexander City, in the eastern part of the State, where it connects with the Georgia Railroad.

In agriculture, however, they are making the most progress. Fifty per cent. of all the persons in the State engaged in agriculture are negroes. On the other hand, 75 per cent. of all the negroes in the State are engaged in farming. There are 110,440 colored men operating farms.

The banking business is another line in which the negroes of the State are making progress. There are five banks in Alabama operated by negroes, the Alabama Penny Savings Bank and the Prudential Savings Bank of Birmingham, the Penny Savings Bank of Selma, the Penny Savings Bank of Anniston, and the Penny Savings Bank of Montgomery. A remarkable increase is shown during the ten years in the number of negroes who have established successful grocery stores, meat stores, real estate offices, and other enterprises. In practically every city in the State where there are large numbers of colored people they have acquired the ownership of entire city blocks.

The negro church has kept pace with the progress of the negro in agriculture, commerce, and education. In every city in Alabama where there is a large community of negroes they have built churches costing $20,000 to $50,000. The value of the church property owned by colored people of the State amounts in all denominations to $4,000,000. Thus with the physical progress of the negro churches of Alabama has come intellectual and moral advancement.

GET-RICH-QUICK CLOVER.

Speculators Lose $2,000 in Effort to Corner the Four-Leaf Market.

LOS ANGELES, June 12.—What was probably the most profitable deal in clover ever brought off in California was wound up here last week, when a clever swindler left the city with about $2,000 derived from the sale of four-leaf clover seed.

Coming to the city a beggar, one Wilson, (the name is known to be an alias,) acquired a scanty capital and a plentiful supply of clover plants of the common or garden variety, took a small office, and began operations. He told everybody he could induce to listen to him that he could put his patrons in the way of supplying the great demand for the traditional lucky four-leaved clover, as he had the seed of a variety which produced nothing but the emblems of good fortune. In proof of his assertions he showed a great box of growing clover, each leaf of which had four divisions.

He enlarged upon the profits to be derived from the sale of the leaves, which, he said, more than justified the high prices he was obliged to charge for the seed which he had in stock. To all who were doubtful of the possibilities of the project he offered to buy all their mature plants at 75 cents each, which, he said, was a perfectly safe proposition for him, as he or anybody else could easily dispose of them at from $1 to $5 each.

His seed sold like the proverbial hot cakes, and hundreds of Angelenos became clover farmers on a small scale in their back yards. Just about the time when the first sown plants ought to be peeping above the ground the office was closed. When the landlord took possession he found the sample box of plants and discovered, on close examination, that each of the leaves was of the ordinary trefoil variety, but that a fourth division had been neatly added by means of a thin strip of green court-plaster. Then the clover farmers understood why none of their expensive seed had developed quatrefoils.

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Tampa's workmanship
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the tobacco in both alike.
The Universal size, 10 cts.
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UNITED CIGAR STORES

REVIVE FIGHT HERE FOR WHITE SUITS

Hotel Men and Their Friends Pledge Themselves to Don Cool Costumes.

HOPE TO SET A FASHION

Crusaders Will Visit Restaurants and Hotels to Boom New York as a Summer Resort.

The movement for white clothes for men in Summer, which was launched one night last year at a dinner given to New York hotel men at Edgewood Inn, near Greenwich, Conn., and was then allowed to languish because hardly anybody who promised to wear a white suit had the nerve to do it, received a substantial boost at the Park Avenue Hotel on Saturday night. About two dozen men who are hotel managers, or who are members of firms that are allied with the hotel trade, appeared in white suits, and later took action which promises to extend the movement.

When the meeting ended it was understood that a score of men had agreed to don their white suits on Wednesday night and drop in, in twos and fours, into hotel lobbies, restaurants, and roof gardens along Broadway, until at any one place they visited there would be a noticeable sprinkling of white in the assemblage. It was argued that the attention of other men would be attracted to the white clothes, and the obvious coolness of those who wore them, and that after a few applications of this treatment to Broadway that thoroughfare would awake to an appreciation of the fact that it was the promenade of the greatest Summer resort in the United States.

The occasion that brought the courageous spirits together on Saturday night was the opening of the Sunken Gardens of the Park Avenue for the Summer, and as this is an excuse which all the friends of Fred B. Reed, the manager of the hotel, seize to visit him, the gardens and all the overlooking terraces were filled. And then everybody noticed that Mr. Reed and lots of other men were wearing white.

It was said that many of the guests, like Manney Chappelle, had not ventured to brave the stares of the street car or Subway public, but after putting on their new suits had wrapped themselves about with overcoats, and had driven to dinner in taxicabs, although Mr. Chappelle had had a hat built upon special lines, and of black straw, to go with his clothes. It was charged that Lorrin Johnson, having made up his mind at the last moment to appear in white, had purchased from a Broadway store a ready-made costume, and had, in order to have trousers long enough he had had to buy two pairs and have them spliced. However that may be, it was noted that Mr. Johnson first appeared in black, and then when he saw so many others in white he changed.

It was noticed that, while the general preference seemed to run to double-breasted coats, there was a variety in cut. Mr. Reed's coat was severely plain in the back and fitted snugly. Harry Kelly's had a neat Norfolk effect. Charles Gehring's had that air of distinction that is imparted by being made in Bond Street and imported with the traveler under the $100 custom exemption rule. Walton Marshall was to have worn white, but his new suit was not ready in time.

Although there was a great deal of chaffing over the white clothes on Saturday night, the hotel men and their allies say the white clothes crusade is on in earnest as part of a campaign to acquaint people generally with New York's claim to being the best Summer resort in the country. It is pointed out that in Southern cities white is largely used for men's clothing, while here men have handed over all the cool materials for clothing to the women. One objection that has been made to white is that such clothes soil easily. Mr. Reed points out that white duck can be washed cheaply. All the white suits seen at the Park Avenue, however, were of flannel.

The sentiment of the conference yesterday morning was that Mr. Reed should act as temporary Chairman of the "New York City White Clothes League." Charles Gehring, who organized the tour of the American hotel men to Europe, was named as organizer for the league, which, it is believed, will prove to have grown very swiftly by Wednesday night, provided the tailors or department stores have enough ready-made white suits on hand to supply the demand that is expected to arise.

LIMIT GROUP INSURANCE.

Commissioner Says Lodges and Societies Should Not Be Sought.

Insurance Commissioner Mansfield of Connecticut in his annual report publishes the paper on "Group Insurance" read by him at the 1913 meeting of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, and says that he has since seen little reason for changing his views on the subject. He says:

"The fraternal societies object to group insurance because by it the companies engaged in it seek, as they claim, to take over the whole lodges or societies. Assuming such to be the case, there is absolutely no justification for it. The fraternal societies are altogether too important to the communities in which their operations are conducted to be harassed in any such way. Every effort by any old-line company or its agents to take over any society or lodge by this method of insurance cannot be too emphatically condemned, and where such methods are practiced, assuming that they are, they should be unconditionally forbidden. Group insurance should be confined to the employer and employe, as such, and when so confined it seems to me that the fraternal societies have a reasonable ground for complaint. Group insurance should not be taken by an employe as a substitute for his individual insurance, but in addition thereto, and I think it would be well for the employer to consider whether the cost thereof should not be paid entirely by himself.

"It may be interesting to note some of the transactions of the life insurance companies of Connecticut which issue policies of group insurance, so far as they relate thereto. On Dec. 31, 1913, three of these companies had issued twenty-eight such policies, on 12,244 lives, and the amount of insurance issued was $9,256,000, written in one year, renewable term policies, as a rule."

LINKS FARMER AND BUYER.

Washington Experiment Cuts Out the Food Middlemen.

The Postmaster of Washington, D. C., Otto Praeger, is doing some practical work in the way of illustrating to city dwellers the possibilities of the parcel post.

He has put into local operation a plan first suggested by Postmaster General Burleson for eliminating middlemen in the handling of vegetables and other products of the farm. Hundreds of Washington housekeepers have learned to take advantage of the opportunity to obtain fresh vegetables, poultry, fruits, &c., from the rural districts at moderate cost.

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POLO LINE-UP TO BE CHANGED

Continued from Page 1.

cided contrast to the work of the American players. Larry Waterbury at back and Milburn at No. 3 did not play at all well together. At no time was their playing harmonious, and Waterbury often was out of place when the opportunity came for effective work by the back. It is expected that the shift of Milburn to back, if the Polo Committee decides to make this change, will greatly benefit the team work of the American four.

Malcolm Stevenson is a member of the Rockaway Polo Club, and is rated at seven goals, one higher than La Montagne. Stevenson is one of the most promising of the young players, and while playing on the scrubs in the practice games against both the American and English clubs showed excellent form. While his playing at times has lacked some of the brilliant streaks of La Montagne's game, he is a steady and reliable player. Stevenson played on the Cooperstown team which won the American championship last year.

ENGLAND IS SURPRISED.

Lord Wimborne's Team Looked Upon as Having Only a 'Sporting Chance.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 15.—Great Britain's victory at polo was received with becoming recognition of what The Daily News, with several other papers, commends as "America's sportsmanship in postponing the match, which enabled Capt. Cheape to play."

The Daily Mail points out that "Americans are never more dangerous than when the odds are against them and an abnormal effort is needed to save them from defeat.

"Things seem to be looking up a little with the British representatives in these delightful Anglo-American encounters," continues the same journal. "Our amateur golfers have just repelled a formidable attack with consummate ease, and our polo players are at this moment, although under many disadvantages, more than holding their own, and while no British yachtsman is tempted to be oversanguine, there is a quiet confidence that it will need an exceptionally good boat to beat Shamrock IV. There really appears to be a chance that 1914 will do something toward redressing the balance that of late years has grown distressingly one-sided."

THE NEW YORK TIMES's statement that the "visitors played probably the most perfect polo ever seen in America" was widely reproduced.

Among British players the result of the first game caused the greatest surprise. Lord Wimborne's team was looked upon as having at best only a "sporting chance," and reports of how they "demoralized the American defense" caused as much astonishment as the statement that their ponies were speedier and quicker in turning than the Americans' mounts.

BETTING AT VERA CRUZ.

British and American Officers Interested in Polo Match.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, June 14.—Much interest is displayed here in the international polo matches. Many bets changed hands last night between the British and American officers as a result of the first game.

POLO TICKET SALE SCANDAL.

Speculators Had Thousands of Pasteboards—Committee to Investigate.

The International Polo Committee, in charge of the arrangements for the games at Meadow Brook Field, will probably start an investigation today to determine how so many tickets for the first game on Saturday got into the hands of speculators. If those responsible cannot be punished for violating the good faith of the committee, the members of which are prominent men who give their time and means to the work for the sake of the sport, it is hoped at least to prevent a repetition of extortion in the sale of tickets for tomorrow's game.

Never before was the ticket imposition so much in evidence. The speculators were everywhere before the match started with bundles of tickets for the late arrivals at the highest prices ever demanded under similar circumstances. They were sold openly and in the most flagrant violation of the strict rules of the committee to prevent fraud upon the public. Yet there were thousands of tickets in the hands of the speculators. How and where they obtained them no member of the committee or other official could learn. But all promise to make a vigorous inquiry.

At the railway stations, on trains, and near the gates of the Meadow Brook Club, where no seats remained for those desiring to see the game, the speculators had an unlimited number apparently. They displayed the tickets in bundles of twenty-five to 200, and when a seller exhausted what he held in view he managed in some mysterious way to replenish his supply. There was no attempt at secrecy on the part of the speculators. They offered the coveted pasteboards at every opportunity that promised a sale at a good price. They sold the tickets openly, and, so far as the victims of extortion could perceive, no one interfered with any of the speculators. The only protests were from the patrons of the game, who were held up for prices ranging from four to five, and even six times the original value fixed as the selling price by the committee.

A more serious charge than ticket speculation is made by William H. Hall of 44 Riverside Drive, because the tickets for which he had paid in advance were not received by him. He says his name was forged to a receipt for the tickets, and when he tried to occupy the seats for which he held a voucher he found they were occupied by others. He says there were many others who were subjected to unfair treatment. He has requested those who have similar complaints regarding seats to communicate with him. Mr. Hall was in conference with his attorney yesterday, and it is expected that they will decide today whether legal action should be instituted against the committee or others on whom the responsibility may be placed. To get united action on the part of the subscribers to the seats Mr. Hall published this advertisement yesterday:

Will subscribers for tickets to the polo game, who have paid five seats ten days before the game, when he was notified

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Not only will we insure your titles; we will also lend on mortgage, accept your deposit account, act as trustee or agent, and serve you in many other ways.

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Summary of Sports

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The New York Times Index, Times Square, New York

TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

ITALY RECOVERING FROM STRIKE WAR

Peace Follows Advent of Troops, but Disturbances Continue at Small Places.

SOLDIERS WERE CAREFUL

Otherwise Much Greater Bloodshed Would Have Resulted—Marines Landed at Ancona.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 14.—Now that means of communication have been re-established everywhere, full details are obtainable of the events of last week, and it is thus possible to realize the nightmare under which the inhabitants of half a dozen provinces have lived since the outbreak of the trouble at Ancona.

Not only were meat, wine, and wheat forcibly taken and gratuitously distributed, but rioters entered private houses, requisitioning all arms, and descended on the markets with revolvers and sticks, wantonly destroying all they contained. Thousands of rioters paraded the streets, proclaiming outrageous accounts of sacks, massacres, and mutinies of soldiers in other parts of the peninsula.

A revolutionist newspaper, Volonta, reported that Romagna was in revolution from end to end, the people masters of the situation and the Government obliged to defend itself, solemnly adding, though "not yet" intending to abolish individual property, there would be instant decrees for the suppression of customs and exacting that each municipality provide food and arms.

Considering what happened, it is really miraculous that greater bloodshed did not occur, either when the mob was master of the situation or when troops succeeded in re-establishing order, using patience, endurance, and self-control, which heretofore has been supposed to be an attribute of the humble followers of St. Francis of Assisi rather than characteristics of military men.

It remains to be seen how the Government, Parliament, and leading classes intend to act to cauterize the wounds and prevent a repetition of the excesses which might be fatal to the country.

ROME, June 14.—With the occupation of the disaffected provinces by the military forces, order is rapidly being restored, and it is expected that within a day or two the entire district of Romagna, comprising the provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, and Forli, will have resumed its normal condition.

In the Lugo district, however, in which there are many villages, disturbances are still in progress, owing to the non-arrival of troops, and at Ancona there are still signs of discontent, as the anarchist propaganda is still being carried on.

The general strike has come to an end, and the strike of the railway men, which included only a small number of the employes, has been called off, with the result that the workingmen are returning to their tasks. Railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines are hurriedly being repaired. Ravenna and Rimini have again been connected by telegraph. These lines were cut five times, each time being repaired with difficulty, and they are now guarded by troops. The railway lines between these two points has been restored by the use of a military train with sharpshooters. The first train sent over the line from Ferrara to Ravenna was loaded with soldiers, who kept a sharp lookout for the revolutionists, who have been destroying everything within their zone of action..

Not a few towns, having lost their gas and electric light supplies, are being illuminated by army and navy searchlights.

Admiral Cagni, who was in command of the Italian bluejackets on their first landing in Tripoli, has now under his direction the quelling of disorders at Ancona. A detachment of bluejackets from his naval division has reinforced the garrison there.

WRECK INQUIRY TOMORROW.

Blame for Empress of Ireland Loss Its Object, Says Lord Mersey.

MONTREAL, June 14.—Lord Mersey, who is Chairman of the commission to investigate the Empress of Ireland disaster, was in Montreal a short time tonight on his way from Ottawa to Quebec, where the inquiry is to begin on Tuesday.

"We are going to find out if any one is to blame, and if so, who, and in what way," said Lord Mersey.

Accompanying Lord Mersey were Judge Ezekiel McLeod of the Admiralty Court, New Brunswick, who, with Judge Routhier of Quebec, is a member of the commission; J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Alexander Johnston, Deputy Minister; Commander C. P. Howe, consulting engineer for the Naval Department; J. A. Webster and George Vaux of the British Board of Trade. The party will arrive at Quebec tomorrow afternoon.

COMPROMISE IN DENMARK.

King's Appointees Stay, but Upper House Is Dissolved.

COPENHAGEN, June 14.—A compromise was reached today on the question of the dissolution of the Landsthing, or upper house of the Danish Parliament. The Premier desired dissolution of the Landsthing, but the King maintained that the twelve life members appointed by himself should not be included.

In a way the King has carried his point because by the present arrangement new elections will be ordered for the fifty-four ordinary members of the upper house, and the burning question of the twelve members nominated by the King has been postponed.

By the dissolution, the Premier hopes to break the legislative deadlock so that he may bring about the passage of the Constitutional Amendment bill.

BULL GORES TOREADOR.

Gallo Terribly Injured When Enraged Animal Turns Upon Him.

ALGECIRAS, Spain, June 14.—Rafael Gallo, a famous toreador, received injuries in a bullfight here today which probably will prove fatal. The enraged bull charged upon Gallo, tossed him in the air, and then gored him in the left side. In addition the walls of the man's chest were crushed in and numerous other bones were broken.

The surgeons attending Gallo held out little hope for his recovery.

Lightning Kills Six in London.

LONDON, June 14.—Lightning killed six persons and injured several others on Wandsworth Common this afternoon during a severe storm. Four of those killed were children. Many buildings in South London were also struck by lightning.

MITFORDS PARTED IN APRIL.

German Coal King's Daughter Lived with Her Husband Only 3 Months.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 14.—The separation of the Hon. John Mitford and his bride of last January, "Baby" Marie Anne von Friedländer-Fuld, the only child of the Prussian coal king and Berlin's richest heiress, appears to be an established fact. It is not denied in a telegram sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today by Herr von Friedländer-Fuld from his country estate, Castle Lanke, near Berlin, where Mrs. Mitford is now living with her parents. Herr von Friedländer-Fuld was asked if it was true that his son-in-law had left his wife and returned to England and if the magnificent mansion in Berlin which was given to the young couple as a wedding present from the bride's parents was being dismantled and the household broken up. He replied: "The household has not been broken up and there is no occasion to publish anything."

The quarrel has been an open secret in society since Easter. Various reasons are assigned, ranging all the way from incompatibility to grounds of a more serious character.

A prominent Berlin concern which had urgent business with Mr. Mitford sent him a registered letter last week in care of his wife at Castle Lanke. The letter was returned by one of the servants, with the information that all such communications should henceforth be addressed to Mr. Mitford at 1 Kensington Court.

Berlin society is shocked at the early ending of the young couple's romance. They seemed genuinely in love with each other, but things appear to have gone wrong before they were man and wife for three months. It is said that they have been living apart since the middle of April. Mr. Mitford has been actively associated with his father-in-law's enormous business, which it was understood that he was eventually to inherit, together with a fortune of $25,000,000.

MODEL A WHITE SLAVE SPY.

Young Woman Causes Arrest of Woman and a Negro.

The activities of Miss Pauline Chezmar, a model 22 years old, of 354 West Fifty-sixth Street, resulted last Friday night in a raid on an alleged disorderly resort and the arrest yesterday afternoon of a negro described as Edward Hart of 117 West Sixty-first Street. Both the negro and Frances Hill, also arrested in the raid, were held on charges of attempted white slavery.

Miss Chezmar was herself arrested yesterday afternoon, on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by the negro, who said that she had unlawfully approached him. The police did not believe his story, and she was discharged in Night Court by Magistrate Barlow.

According to her story, Miss Chezmar's acquaintance with the negro, who might pass for a white man, began three weeks ago. He stopped her on the street, she said, and asked her if she did not want to work where she could make a great deal of money. She ignored the question, she said, and went away. Afterward the negro again questioned her, and she ignored him once more. The third time he approached her, she said, she determined to effect his arrest. She pretended to receive his proposal with favor, and he gave her the name and address of a woman living in an apartment house in Twenty-seventh Street near Ninth Avenue.

Miss Chezman went to this woman last Friday, and found with her two other women and two men. The woman made her purpose plain, she said, and she left, promising to return. She went to Inspector Morris, and he assigned Detectives Hoerter and Szuminisky to accompany her to the apartment Friday night. They arrested the Hill woman, who was held in $2,000 bail on Saturday in the Jefferson Market Court.

Miss Chezman saw Hart in Eighth Avenue and called Patrolman Ackermann of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who arrested him. It was then that Hart preferred the counter charge against Miss Chesman. In the case the model said she was Pauline Smith of 138 West Thirtieth Street, which is the address of a police station. She did so with the knowledge of the police, who were willing for her to hide her identity.

ARRESTS POLITICAL LEADER.

Jersey City Official Makes Poker Raid After Election.

John J. Sheehy, Democratic Executive Committeeman from the Second Ward of Jersey City, was arrested yesterday and charged with maintaining a gambling resort over his saloon at Grove and Eighth Streets, the place being ostensibly the Tammany Democratic Club. Frank Solomon, accused of running a poker game in the rooms, and seven alleged players were arrested.

Detectives Casey and Kelly and Policemen Frank Carmesin and William P. Clarke, who made the raid, seized books showing receipts from Aug. 2, 1912, to June 13, 1914, to have been $9,550, and a cash book showing "kick" payments to "J. S." and "Olwell." It was asserted the receipts were from the "kitty."

Carmesin and Clarke, probationary policemen, were introduced to Solomon on May 28. They said they played in the poker game. They tried to get into a game on subsequent nights, but admittance was refused.

The raid was not made before Sunday morning, as a municipal campaign was in progress, and Director of Public Safety Frank Hague, who was Sheehy's rival for Democratic leadership in the Second Ward and carried the ward against Sheehy's candidate for Commissioner last week, feared that the charge of playing politics might be made against him. The warrant was issued in May.

The prisoners will be arraigned this morning before Judge Charles F. X. O'Brien in the Second Criminal Court.

SOUGHT FIRE ESCAPE VICTIM

Woman's Descent from Friend's Flat Started False Report of Fall.

Some boys standing at Carlisle and Washington Streets started a hue and cry yesterday afternoon because they said they had seen a woman drop to the ground from the fire escape of the house at 10 Carlisle Street. A crowd collected and Policemen Dunn and Johns of the Greenwich Street station led most of its members into the court behind the house in search of the woman's body.

Mrs. Mary Sabio, who lived on the fourth floor, looked out of the window and saw the policemen and the crowd. She became hysterical, and when the policemen went up to her flat to quiet her she told them between sobs that she had caused all the trouble by going down the fire escape to her flat after visiting a tenant in the flat above. As her attack of hysterics continued Mrs. Sabio was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

London Symphony May Come Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 14.—A loving cup was presented today to Arthur Nikisch at the annual dinner of the London Symphony Orchestra, which will probably visit America next Fall.

PARIS SINGER BACKS NEW OCEAN FLIGHT

Enters Maicon, His 'Air Jockey,' fo. $50,000 Prize for First Crossing of Atlantic.

A YOUNG FRENCH AIRMAN

Attempt May Not Be Made Until Next Spring—Englishmen Think Porte May Be Delayed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 14.—The second contestant for the first transatlantic flight is now in the field. Paris Singer, a member of the well-known American family, who lives in France, has notified the Royal Aero Club that a French airman, Auguste Maicon, will be a competitor for The Daily Mail prize of $50,000.

Mr. Singer said to The Mail correspondent in Paris yesterday:

"Maicon is a young man, 21 years old, a native of the South of France, and a sort of 'air jockey' of mine. He thinks he can make the Atlantic flight, and I have agreed to let him try. Our plans are not yet definitely fixed. I do not think we will make an attempt until the Spring of next year. I have made the entry early because, now that poor Hamel is gone, there is only one entry, and I want to add a little to the sporting nature of the contest."

Mr. Singer went on to speak highly of the qualifications of his "air jockey."

"He came to me two months ago," he said, "and wanted backing to go in for competitions. I said to him: 'I have got a small private stable of aeroplanes down at Cap Ferrat, with a harbor for waterplanes. You come and live there. I will pay you enough to keep you and give you half of all the prize money you earn. If the other half at any time exceeds what you cost me, you shall have the balance also.'

"Since then he has been flying every day. He takes my family and guests out for pleasure flights, and flies with them to Mentone and Nice to do their shopping."

Among English airmen considerable doubt exists whether Lieut. Porte will be able to make an attempt in the transatlantic flight before next year.

WOULD DROP 'FIXED POSTS.'

Police Captains Report Against System Established by Waldo.

Police Commissioner Woods, it was said last night, was considering a plan to abolish the "fixed posts" for patrolmen which were established by ex-Commissioner Waldo. He has done away already with some of the fixed posts.

To help him in making a decision on this point, the Commissioner asked the Inspectors some time ago to get opinions from all of the précinct commanders under them upon this question. It is said the Captains all favor abolishing the posts. It has been pointed out by the precinct commanders that a patrolman on fixed post can keep guard over life and property only so far as he can see. In many instances, it is said, a patrolman cannot investigate a suspicious house or person because he is not allowed to leave his post.

On the other hand, it has been called to the attention of the Commissioner that burglars often enter a building near a fixed post so that they can watch the patrolman on duty without being seen by him.

Another objection to fixed posts has been made by the police surgeons, it is said. The surgeons have complained that more than 1,000 patrolmen have been made "flat footed" by constant standing. Walking, it is said, does not cause a man's instep to fall, while standing still does.

Another innovation to be introduced by Commissioner Woods, it is said, is the assignment of patrolmen to duty as near their homes as possible.

ARRESTED IN COCAINE WAR.

Seven Caught After Mothers Complain of Sale to Children.

Giuseppe Bonanza of 644 Lorimer Street, Williamsburg, was arrested yesterday for selling cocaine on the street; Francisco Aransa of 95 Union Avenue, Williamsburg, was arrested for accepting money for the sale of cocaine, and five others were arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct, the complainant in each case being William Jacobs, attached to the office of District Attorney Cropsey of Kings County.

The District Attorney had been receiving letters for a month from the mothers of the neighborhood, stating that their children had been buying cocaine on the streets. On Tuesday Jacobs bought cocaine from a member of a gang at Jackson and Lorimer Streets. On Thursday he bought more, paying 50 cents instead of the $2 that was asked the first time.

Jacobs went to the corner yesterday, followed by Detectives Fiaschetti, O'Connell, and Solon, and, it was alleged, bought cocaine from Bonanza before the seven men were arrested.

BOY RESCUES SWIMMER.

Young Freeport Champion Saves Another Lad from Drowning.

FREEPORT, L. I., June 14.—Frederick Montross, 13 years old, who is known as "the best little swimmer in Freeport," rescued John Gottshaldt, a year older than himself, from drowning in the Woodcliff Channel this afternoon.

Gottshaldt became excited while in deep water and threw up his hands with a cry for help. Many young swimmers started toward him, but Montross distanced them all. He grasped Gottshaldt's hair as he was sinking for the third time and held to him until others arrived. Gottshaldt was unconscious when he was lifted up to the shore, but he revived after a short first-aid treatment.

The young rescuer also distinguished himself last Summer by saving a boy.

THIEVES IN LAWSON'S HOUSE

Interrupted in Robbing Financier, Two Are Caught After Chase.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 14.—A policeman discovered today that Thomas W. Lawson's house had been entered by burglars, and a squad of reserves gave exciting chase to three suspects for a quarter of a mile through the Back Bay, firing their revolvers at the fleeing men. Two were captured and one escaped.

Employes of Mr. Lawson visited the house, which had been closed for the Summer, and reported that the burglars had been disturbed at their work and had left hurriedly, leaving their booty behind. The two men arrested said they were Joseph Rolls and Frank Inchey, but the addresses they gave were found to be false.

GREEK NAVY PREPARING.

Ambassador Morgenthau Gets Remission of Turkish Anti-Greek Order.

LONDON, Monday, June 15.—A dispatch to The Times from Athens says Greece is actively making naval preparations.

The Durazzo correspondent of The Times says he is authorized to deny that Prince William has any intention of abdicating the Albanian throne.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14.—The American Ambassador to Turkey, Henry Morgenthau, has used his good offices with the Grand Vizier and has obtained at least a temporary withdrawal of the order issued at Smyrna for the dismissal of Greek subjects employed by foreign commercial houses, including several American concerns.

The relations between Turkey and Greece have reached high tension over the alleged persecutions of the Greeks in Asia Minor, and it is because of these persecutions that many thousands of Greeks have left Turkey or been forced out of the country and are returning to the home land.

ATHENS, June 14.—The American and British vice consuls at Smyrna have gone to Mitylene to investigate the situation of the Greek refugees who have arrived there from Asia Minor.

A recent official dispatch from Mitylene, which lies off the coast of Asia Minor, reported an attack by the Turks on the town of Aivalik, on the mainland, which includes in its population 25,000 Greeks.

CZAR VISITS RUMANIA.

The Czarina and Czarevitch Also the Guests of King Charles.

KUSTENDJE, Rumania, June 14.—The Emperor and Empress of Russia and the Csarevitch Alexis, attended by a numerous suite, arrived here today on board the Imperial yacht Standart, on a visit to King Charles.

An enthusiastic welcome awaited the Russian royalties. Extensive military ceremonies marked the coming of the Emperor, who later attended a Te Deum in the cathedral and made an inspection of the city.

WHERE WEST BEATS EAST.

Rupert, Idaho, Has School Heated and Operated by Electricity.

While the West is regarded chiefly by Easterners as less advanced in many ways than the East, the town of Rupert, in the newly reclaimed sagebrush desert of Idaho, has come forward as a rival to the older and supposedly more progressive cities of the East by equipping its new high school throughout with electric heating apparatus. The cooking of the domestic science department is also done on electrical appliances, according to The Electrical World; the machinery of the manual training room is motor driven, the apparatus of the science departments is electrically operated, and the lighting is of course, electric in keeping with the rest of the equipment.

The heating plant is similar to the combined heating and ventilating systems now in common use in other public buildings, except that an electric furnace is substituted for one using coal, oil, or gas.

This substitution not only saves a great deal of space which may be used more profitably, but is absolutely free from the dirt and gases of combustion. In this furnace eleven units are arranged in a breast of seven and a wing of two units at each end across the openings from the fresh air ducts, and at an angle of 90 degrees to the main breast. The temperature is regulated from a switchboard which is located in the office of the Superintendent.

The building is kept warm at night by operating the heating units on half normal voltage. The inside recirculation of air in the building maintains a uniform temperature and at the same time gives sufficient ventilation, so that there is no danger of the units burning out from overheating. A considerable saving in the original cost of the building was effected in this installation by being able to do away with a large underground bunker that was planned to be used for coal storage and for the removal of ashes.

The total cost of the plant, as compared with plants employing other forms of heat, was about half that paid for the systems installed in other public buildings in that part of the country for similar service. No attendance is required, and the yearly operating cost is estimated to be about $1,140.

The present electrical equipment of the domestic science department consists of eighteen disk stoves. Each is supplied with a "blazer," or frying pan, and a double boiler, these utensils being all that are necessary to carry on the operations ordinarily performed on top of the stove. The cost of operating this equipment is about 12 cents an hour on high heat. An addition is contemplated in the way of a range having a pair of hot plates, which will be used for serving purposes. Twenty-five pupils. Other devices, such as an electric furnace and individual test-tube heaters, are being made by the instructor and students to meet their individual views and requirements. Hot water is furnished by a circulating heater connected to a 280-gallon tank.

The cost of the electricity for the various uses during February was $307.50, which was divided up as follows: Heating, $264; power, $25.90; water heating, $7.35; lighting, $6.90, and cooking and appliances, $3.35.

U. S. OWNS 8,000 ISLANDS.

These Support 10,000,000 Persons and Have $300,000,000 Commerce.

According to a report recently received by the National Geographical Society the United States now owns exactly 8,000 islands, supporting a population of 10,000,000. The report further shows that the commerce of these islands exceeds $300,000,000, or more than that of the United States in any year prior to 1850. American capital invested in the islands aggregates approximately $400,000,000, and from them there is shipped to the United States $100,000,000 worth of products every year and they take in exchange products of about equal value.

The feature of the report is the development of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Alaskan Islands. It shows that when Porto Rico came under American rule fifteen years ago there was but one school building on the island, while today there are 1,200. There were 25,000 pupils enrolled in the first year of American administration, now there are 175,000. Then there was but one good road of forty miles; now there are about 1,000 miles. Production of sugar has grown from 65,000 tons a year to 365,000. Foreign commerce was about $20,000,000 a year; now it is nearly $100,000,000.

Hawaii has been extremely prosperous since it came permanently under the American flag in 1900. The assessed value of the sugar crop more than doubled, deposits in banks trebled and in savings banks quadrupled. Hawaii's irrigation system is the marvel of the engineering world, and the quantity of sugar produced per acre far exceeds that of any other spot on the globe.

"The Alaskan islands and mainland," says the report, "cost us $7,500,000, an expenditure that many believed to be unjustifiable; yet for many years the annual value of seal skins alone approximated the cost of the entire area. At present the value of the canned salmon sent us from Alaska in a single year is twice as much as the entire possession cost."

3,000-Ton Vessel Through Canal.

PANAMA, June 14.—The seagoing dredge Culebra, a vessel of 3,000 tons, today made a complete continuous trip through the canal. The trip occupied about nine hours. The other dredges have been removed from in front of the Cucaracha slide so that an observation may be made of the movement of the earth. Col. Goethals is optimistic over the conditions at Cucaracha.

"Tay Pay" to Start a New Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 14.—T. P. O'Connor is preparing to start a new paper in October. He has severed his connection with the literary publication known as T. P.'s Weekly.

CHARGES TRAFFIC IN GERMAN TITLES

Karl Liebknecht, Socialist Leader, Accuses the Late Gen. von Lindenau.

PUBLISHES SCALE OF PRICES

Says the Cost Was Higher for Foreigners and Jews Than for Germans and Gentiles.

BERLIN, June 14.—Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader and member of the Reichstag, whose revelations last year resulted in the conviction of a number of Krupp officials and army officers of bribery, has again unearthed affairs that are engaging the attention of the prosecuting attorney, and seem likely to result in criminal prosecutions.

Liebknecht charges—and supports his charges with strong evidence—that trafficking in titles on a commission basis is carried on in Prussia, and that certain titles are, or were, up to two years ago, granted for money considerations. The Minister of Education has made a public denial of the latter part of the accusations, declaring that titles, or at least that of Professor, are not to be had for money. He has, however, directed an investigation of the other charges, and it is now under way.

Liebknecht tried to make his disclosures at the conclusion of his speech in the Reichstag on the armaments trust, but was ruled out of order by the Speaker. Two or three days later he published the first installment of his charges in Vorwärts, the central organ of the Socialist Party. It had to do with the late Gen. von Lindenau, one of the most distinguished military men in the empire. Von Lindenau was for a long time chief of the general staff, and enjoyed the especial confidence and esteem of the Emperor.

Liebknecht published extracts from official documents showing that the General left debts exceeding $250,000 and practically no assets. He also published a copy of a letter from the General to a certain physician, acknowledging the receipt of a large sum of money, "to be repaid in case you do not receive the title of Professor within one year." In a further article Liebknecht declared flatly that von Lindenau had for years dealt in orders and titles.

The non-Socialist press found it impossible to deny the probative force of Liebknecht's documents, but declared that the case was "a solitary, sad instance." Thereupon Liebknecht published a fac simile of a letter from a certain Dr. Ludwig to an unnamed physician, dealing with the obtaining of the title of Professor for the latter. In this letter, written more than two years ago, Ludwig said that the matter was difficult and expensive, the cost being "higher for foreigners than for Germans, higher for Jews than for Gentiles."

The disclosures, painful enough in themselves to the average German, are especially painful to all non-Socialists, for not only do they come from a Socialist, but Dr. Ludwig is Vice President of the Imperial Association for Combating Socialism. The Socialists naturally display no very lively sorrow about the unmasking of one of their enemies.

Liebknecht also publishes what he calls "the title and orders tariff." It puts the price of the Red Eagle, fourth class, at $2,000 for academicians and $1,000 for others; of the title of Commercial Councilor, $12,500, provided the application goes through the regular channels; $15,000 if the matter is expedited; $3,750 for appointment as "purveyor to the Emperor," and $75,000 to $100,000 for elevation to the nobility in Prussia. In Coburg, he says, the price is only $62,500. Liebknecht does not support this list with any evidence, and it is probably fantastic.

S. W. PECK HELD NOT LIABLE

Suit Against Him for Divorced Wife's Clothing Is Dismissed.

The suit of Solomon Rosenfeld against Samuel W. Peck for $565 for clothing sold to Mr. Peck's divorced wife, after going the rounds of the courts for a long time, was dismissed by the Appellate Division on Saturday. Mr. Peck began suit against his wife, Josephine, in 1907, naming Frederick G. Calhoun. Then Mrs. Peck began a similar suit for divorce, but later she withdrew it. Mr. Peck, who is a wealthy woolen merchant, arranged to give Mrs. Peck $500 a month for clothing and $35 a week extra for pin money.

In the trial of the divorce suit Mr. Peck testified that he had been married twenty-four years, and that during his married life he had lived at the rate of $30,000 a year. He produced thirty-three checks, showing a total expenditure of $9,000 from January, 1906, to June, 1907, that he had spent for clothing for his wife, and he also testified that when she went to Europe, where she met Calhoun, he gave her a letter of credit for $5,000.

Two years ago Mr. Peck married Miss Lillian E. Adler, daughter of Charles Everett Adler, President of the Washington Clothing Company.

BURGLARS AT DR. BUTLER'S.

No Clue to Thieves Who Took Case with Jewels Worth $5,000.

It became known yesterday that the home of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, was robbed three weeks ago of more than $5,000 worth of jewelry belonging to Mrs. Butler. At the time of the robbery Dr. Butler and his wife were spending the evening with friends. The following day Mrs. Butler discovered that a case containing most of her jewels had been stolen from her bedroom. The case contained rings, bracelets, brooches, pins, and pendants. Many of the articles had both a sentimental and intrinsic value.

Mrs. Butler was so upset by her loss that for a time she though of abandoning a trip to Europe with Dr. Butler. They sailed last Saturday on the Imperator to be gone until September.

After the robbery the case was not immediately reported to the police. At the Butler home yesterday it was said that it was not known how the thieves effected an entrance. No doors had been tampered with. It was said that the thieves might have entered the place by an open window. The police think sneak thieves got in the house and do not credit the theory that it was an "inside job."

AFIRE, HE LEAPS TO DEATH.

Woman Sees Man Aflame Shoot Past Her Window.

Milton Zalatoriff, 35 years old, went to the roof of a six-story tenement house at 743 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, saturated his clothes with three bottles of gasoline, and set himself afire. He then leaped off the roof into an areaway, where he would have escaped the notice of passersby.

Mrs. Nellie McGean saw the man in flames shoot past her window at No. 745 and summoned Policeman Boylan of the Bedford Avenue Station, to whom Zalatoriff disclosed his identity, but the man died before he could give his address.

There were no papers in his clothing to shew why he had ended his life, and all marks by which an identification might be made had been removed.

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New 35th St. Entrance For Men at Macy's

Even less than "45 seconds from Broadway."

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS

At less than Macy's usual Lowest-in-the-City prices.

To fittingly mark the occasion, we will sell all week in the new Cigar Shop, Main Floor, 35th St., a few strides from Broadway, the choicest imported and domestic cigars and tobaccos at very special prices.

"Mi Hogar" Clear Havana Cigars,

The popular production of the noted factory of E. P. Codero. They are made of the finest Cuban leaf, by expert Cuban handworkers, specially priced as follows:

	Macy's Usual Price	This Week
Perfectos Selectos, box of 25	$2.49	$2.24
Regalias, box of 50	$4.49	$3.96
Delicados, box of 100	$7.94	$6.94
Palmitas, box of 50	$3.96	$3.49
Conchas Especiales, box of 50	$3.49	$2.97
Sublimes, box of 25	$1.98	$1.74

Box (50) Spanish Club Regalia Grande, $1.98

A blended Havana cigar, of fine aroma and flavor, sold elsewhere at a third more.

Choice Cigarettes.

Star & Reed Egyptian Cigarettes, plain or cork tips:
Box of 50 This Week, 84c
Elsewhere $1.00.
Box of 100 This Week, $1.68
Elsewhere $1.90.

"Bud" Mild Turkish Cigarettes, packed in cedar boxes:
Box of 100 This Week, $1.69
Elsewhere $2.00.

Smoking Tobaccos.

Hash Brown Smoking Mixture—the tobacco without a bite:

Macy's	
3 oz., elsewhere 25c	19c
8 oz., elsewhere 50c	42c
16 oz., elsewhere $1.00	84c

Herbert Tareyton London Smoking Mixture:

Macy's	
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Pure silk firm texture made especially to withstand the rigors of laundering.
Newest designs—satin stripes, fine hair-line stripes and combination colorings.
All colors guaranteed non-fading.

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Real Value $5 & $6.

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ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY —— SUBWAY AT DOOR

B. Altman & Co.

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A Special Sale of Summer Cotton Dress Fabrics

at extraordinary price reductions.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

How Many Miles do we Guarantee?

That is not the way we sell tires. When we sell you, or anyone, one or a set of

Empire Tires WEAR LONGEST

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We do not know of any other tire maker that sells tires that way. We can do it because red rubber is tougher and resists wear longer than gray rubber. To make red rubber we have to use new rubber. That and other scientific reasons make Empire Tires of red rubber outwear all others. The next tire you buy, buy an Empire red Tire. It will mark your car as belonging to an advanced motorist.

"The man with a red tire knows."

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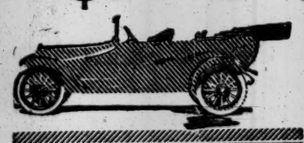

No assembled car—high priced or low—can match Studebaker SIX value.

It cannot incorporate perfect alignment, perfect balance and roadability, as Studebaker does.

Because the assembler cannot specify the manufacture of materials, and reject the unfit—as Studebaker does.

Because he cannot heat treat the steels two to four times—as Studebaker does.

Because he cannot forge, and cast, and stamp, and grind, and machine the parts—as Studebaker does.

Because—in a word—he is *not a manufacturer.*

Increased production—lowered price—will not help him equal Studebaker quality, because only Studebaker processes and thoroughness can produce that quality.

Send for the Studebaker Proof Book, describing Studebaker manufacturing methods.

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FOUR Touring Car	$1050
SIX Touring Car	1670
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"Quantity Production of Quality Cars"

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4 THREAD HEELS & TOES
Gordon REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Hard TO WEAR OUT

Cool Hose for Hot Days

Sheer and gauzy, yet reinforced at heels and toes to insure long service. That's

Gordon ROUND TICKET Socks-25c FOR MEN

Varied colors, three weights, in silk lisle and lustrous fibre silk.

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If you take a real interest in the news of the world, and like to keep informed, you will not be satisfied with the local papers while on your vacation. They cannot be expected to cover all the news completely. Order The New York Times sent to your vacation address. It is the only way to be sure of getting it every day. By mail: 50c. per month; daily and Sunday, 75c. per month.—Adv.

NASSAU 1914 MEN HEAR DR. HIBBEN

Cling to Positive Religious Conviction, Princeton Head Tells the Graduating Class.

EACH IN THE SOCIAL FABRIC

"Believe in Something Greater Than Yourselves," He Urges in Baccalaureate Sermon.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, June 14.—The advice of President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University in his annual baccalaureate sermon before the members of the graduating class, delivered in Alexander Hall this morning, was the necessity of entering into the social fabric of the world.

He warned the 1914 men against becoming absorbed in "the things which can be measured and counted or the things which minister to your bodily comfort or ease or pleasure" to such an extent that they starve the life of the spirit. The sermon proper, preceding the charge to the class, dwelt on the "mystery of man, the mystery of God, and the mystery of God in man," and his exposition was Presbyterian in doctrine. He said:

"It is not often that we allow ourselves to think upon these great themes. Indeed, we are so busy with the pursuits and problems of living that we seldom pause to reflect upon the significance of life itself. We shrink from the more profound considerations which even the fugitive ideas of our idle thinking inevitably suggest to us, because we fear lest such ideas place us under compulsion to obey them. We are suspicious of their control. We do not wish to be disturbed in that calm poise and composure which is maintained by a freedom from thoughts of too serious a nature. We know not whither these master ideas may drive us, or to what service they may direct our powers. The superficial, the trivial, the casual view of human existence is comfortable because it stirs within us no sense of obligation and entails no personal sacrifice. Life presents so many repetitions, so much that is ordinary, that we accept the course of every-day events as the commonplace of human experience and live on and on, adding year to year without desire or effort to comprehend its deeper meaning. But life has a deeper meaning, and we thinking men dare not ignore it.

"During your university course you have proved in many ways your loyal devotion to the best of our Princeton traditions, and have earnestly endeavored to maintain and promote the spirit of duty and of honor which governs our campus life. Your record here we take as a promise and a pledge that the mighty power which is potential in this group before me will be abundantly realized in lives of noble achievement and still nobler aspiration.

"Why is it that you are standing here today in this position of privilege? It is not merely because you have finished successfully the four years of your university career. Back of these are other years stretching into centuries, during which the forces of nature, the forces of civilization, and of Christian tradition have been conspiring to produce the kind of men that you are, strong-bodied, clear-brained, with masterful purpose, and a conscience sensitive to the eternal difference between right and wrong.

"Your life is not a thing detached. You cannot reckon with it as though it were an independent unit. Your life is a phase of the eternal process which has brought you into being and has prepared you through birth and breeding to fulfill certain particular functions in the divine economy. Manifold influences of the past now focus in you. This is your day. This is your generation. This is your opportunity to go forth in the vigor of your youth and play your part in the progressive march of events toward the realization of a redeemed humanity.

"Finally I would charge you not to lose that deep sense of self-reverence, which regards your life as a sacred thing, coming from God and to God again returning. Let the mystery of it both subdue and inspire you. I would not have you leave this place without some positive religious conviction. However slight it may be, cherish it as for your life. However dim and obscure the light of truth may appear to you, follow it with steadfast and constant perseverance. Believe in something greater than yourselves, and be not ashamed to preserve some shrine amidst the secret places of your being, some holy of holies where you keep perpetually burning a divine fire on the altar of your soul!"

CITY COLLEGE EXERCISES.

Idealism the Keynote of Prof. Werner's Baccalaureate Address.

Prof. Adolph Werner, Acting President of the College of the City of New York, delivered the baccalaureate address to the seventy-one members of the graduating class of that institution in the great hall yesterday afternoon. The keynote of his address was idealism, and he pointed out the fallacies undelying some of the modern systems of philosophy. The student must find his happiness in life through intelligence, Dr. Werner said, and must strive to elevate his position above that of others. Supreme regard for truth, he said, was the foundation of right living. He attacked the communistic theories of living as unpractical.

Old Robinson Crusoe came in for his share of praise, and Dr. Werner pointed out how communism even on Crusoe's island, would have failed. There must be workers, he said, but also masters to guide the work. Dr. Werner urged that though there must be classes in society, there ought to be as little envy as possible of those "with golden spoons in their mouths and in whose cradles the fairies lay tiny yachts and autos and polo ponies." Good citizenship, he said, could be attained by members of every rank of society and the State, he argued, was bigger than any individual in it.

"Before the arrival of Friday," said Dr. Werner in his address, "all the work on the island was done by Robinson Crusoe. When Friday had come, he did some of the work; some he could do better than Crusoe; he could row a boat almost as fast again; he learned to sail a boat and to shoot with powder and ball; the higher work, the planning, the master did.

"At Brook Farm seventy years ago a number of educated, cultivated men and women undertook to share all work—or as nearly as the difference then still obtaining between the sexes would allow. Brook Farm is now an interesting and instructive memory.

"In some European countries military service is general. It is not only defended as a necessity, but praised as a discipline. It is said to harden and straighten the plowboy and the young burgher. Three years are considered necessary for the plowboy and the shopboy, one year is considered sufficient for the young man who has completed a prescribed course of education—say a high school course. In these countries, however, no young man is by law required to be for some time a servant in the house, for some time a factory hand, for some time required to hew wood and draw water. Philosophers have prophesied social organizations, in which all men will not only be born equal, but lead equal lives, each doing his equal share of the rougher, less agreeable labor, and getting, as he advances in life, his equal share of higher pursuits and of leisure. It may be that the human family will so live some day. But we may confidently say not before the year 2,000. At all events, not immediately. A man may be a communist and yet, because he is a thorough altruistic communist, he may not be ready to put his $50,000 or his $100,000 in the plate unless all others put their $100,000 or so, every man his fortune, in the plate at the same time. Wherefor, while you may think it would be fair to have every man still take a hand at drawing water, or spend a couple of years mining, so that others shall not have to pass the greater part of their lives in darkness and danger, yet, considering what the relieved men could not do and what might be left undone, you will accept the division of labor which you find in the world even as your parents and your teachers accepted it before you."

After the baccalaureate address Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin gave an organ recital. The commencement exercises will be held on Thursday morning.

WOMEN GRADUATE AT 22.

That Is the Cornell Average, but Five Get Diplomas at 20.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, June 14.—The average age of women students graduating from Cornell this year is 22 years, according to statistics compiled from the 1914 class book. Ten of the seventy women in the class took advantage of the time-honored privilege of the sex and refused to give their ages. Five of the seventy women graduates are 20 years old. Twenty-one are 21 years old, sixteen are 22, twelve are 23, five confess to 24, one to 25, and another to 28 years. The women in the College of Arts and Science average about 21¾ years, while those in the Department of Domestic Science average 22 5-9.

The annual baccalaureate services were held in the new auditorium today. Fully 2,400 persons were in attendance. The members of the graduating class formed in procession, and in cap and gown marched to the auditorium.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. William Pierson Merrill of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City. He told the graduates that the question for them was whether they were ready to meet the greatest need of the age, to find an adequate substitute for the loss of the sense of authority. He asserted that the nineteenth century would stand out in history as a time when authority weakened and democracy gained strength. "Strive to live under the law of liberty," the speaker urged the graduates.

The new Cornell organ, which was installed recently at a cost of $20,000, was used for the first time. The services closed with the singing of "America," the members of the Glee Club leading and the entire audience joining in the song.

Hundreds of senior week guests arrived from all parts of the country.

A UNIQUE COMMENCEMENT.

Park Ridge School Class to Go to Washington to Hear Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 14.—The eighteen members of the graduating class of the Park Ridge High School will go to Washington tomorrow and, instead of the customary commencement exercises, will hear a short address by President Wilson, who has granted a special appointment for them. This was arranged by Surrogate Robert A. Sibbald, a member of the local Board of Education, who has a daughter in the class. Surrogate Sibbald is the man who got himself elected Register of Deeds in Bergen County a few years ago just to show that the office was a needless one, and then had himself legislated out of office. He is a personal friend of the President and was appointed to the State Board of Education when President Wilson was Governor of New Jersey.

Miss Jessie Allin, one of the high school teachers, and Mrs. Arthur H. Hulbert, wife of the Principal, will have charge of the class, which will remain in Washington sightseeing for several days. No one seems to know just what the unique graduation exercises will consist of, except that there will be a few remarks by the President. The Park Ridge School is called a "model high school," and perhaps this is why the pupils are ready to give up cheerfully the white satin dresses and bouquets, the ministrations of the valedictorian, and the class prophet, and the other time-honored customs of a commencement in favor of getting a few words from the President of the United States.

MUSEUM EXPEDITIONS OFF.

"Eight Bears" Party Going to Glacier National Park.

For several months the members of the exploration party known among their friends as the "Eight Bears" of 5 Macdougal Alley have been making active preparations for a trip to Glacier National Park, where they will be the guests this Summer of Louis Hill of the Great Northern Railway system. At last the expedition is ready for the field, and Edwin W. Deming, painter of Indian scenes, will leave on Wednesday for the Park, where he will paint a number of pictures representing the Blackfeet Indians, destined for the American Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Deming was adopted by the Indians some years ago, and the Blackfeet purpose to give him a hearty welcome upon his arrival in the Park. Headquarters of the expedition will be established at McDermott's Falls, near Saint Mary's Lake, and at the Summer place of Louis Hill in the Park.

Alanson Skinner of the staff of the American Museum will leave today for the West, where he will visit the Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa tribes of Indians, to study particularly their military societies and ceremonials.

An expedition under the leadership of Nels C. Nelson will probably leave this week for New Mexico in quest of archaeological specimens for the museum.

"ACT LIKE KIDS AGAIN."

Physical Director's Vacation Advice to Tired Business Men.

Business men about to start on their Summer vacations are advised to read dime novels, smoke cornsilk cigarettes, and act like "kids" again by Dr. Louis R. Welsmiller, Physical Director of the West Side Y. M. C. A. His prescription for the rejuvenation of business-worn members of the association has been posted all over the association's building. It reads:

"Forget your dignity, throw away your staidness and be a kid again—a wholesome, fun-loving, bolsterous, dime-novel-reading kid—during your vacation. Many of you men, when youngsters, used to think it great fun to sneak out behind the barn with a cigarette made of cornsilk and brown wrapping paper. It won't hurt you to try the same thing again. You won't be able to smoke enough to hurt yourself, and there's no danger of contracting the cornsilk habit.

"Dime novels make good Summer reading. They are next to the Bible for vacation reading, but take the Bible along, of course. Many great men read Nick Carter, Jesse James, and like writings for relaxation. Most of you men have come to New York and have made good. Help yourselves to make good again next Winter by being a boy on your vacation."

IF you don't kill friction, friction will kill your car. Get the jump on friction with the perfect friction killer—use

DIXON'S Graphite Grease 677 For Transmissions and Differentials

It forms a smooth, oily surface over bearings that eliminates metal-to-metal contact, results in longer mileage, cuts down repair bills and gives long life to your car.

The Dixon Lubricating Chart tells you when to lubricate. We'll send it to you on request.

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Established in 1827

PRESIDENT HADLEY MEASURES SUCCESS

Baccalaureate at Yale a Warning Against Narrow Professional Ambition.

NO LONGER WINS APPROVAL

Power to Take and Fill the Place Awarded by Competition the Test of a Man.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 14.—True success in life was the theme of the baccalaureate address of President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, delivered today to the members of the graduating classes. He spoke from the text: "Covet earnestly the best gifts; and yet shew I unto you a more excellent way." First Corinthians, xii., 31.

President Hadley said in part:

"For the first few years after a man leaves college a large part of his thought and effort is almost necessarily centred upon professional success, whether he will or no. The problem of making a living is a serious one. The man who can first acquire the knowledge and the habits that will enable him to solve that problem has secured the necessary start in the race of life. The world has few pleasures comparable in intensity to those first professional achievements which show a man that he has secured his foothold and can count himself as being fairly on the road to independence. Small wonder that many a man is tempted to forget that there is any other race except the race for professional success; any other road worth traveling except the road to power on these lines.

"But the man who makes this mistake usually pays the penalty. A large number can get a fair start, but the prizes are small in number, and nine men out of ten who set their hearts on obtaining these prizes are disappointed. There are many lawyers who can do honorable service to the country; there are few who can attain actual eminence at the bench or bar. There are many physicians who can minister to the wants of the sick; there are few who achieve national reputation as pioneers in science or in surgery. There are many men who make an honorable living in manufactures and commerce; there are few who can arouse the state of fellow-citizens by the magnitude of their accumulations. But the man who has allowed professional ambition so to absorb his soul and so to dominate his spirit that he has no heart for anything else will count himself a failure unless his name is among these few. Many a man of 50 whom the world counts successful is in his heart soured and disappointed—unnecessarily soured and disappointed—because at the age of 30 he shut his eyes to the other kinds of success which life had to offer besides professional distinction.

"And even if a man attains high distinction and finds his name enrolled among the prize winners, he is not exempt from peril of failure. The value of the professional success is not due to the money that enables a man to earn or to the distinction which it confers upon his name; it is due to the public approval which success carries with it. But the things which the public approves in one generation are not always the same which command respect and admiration in the next. A century ago the most successful minister was he who was mightiest with the weapons of theological controversy. Today the controversialist is looked upon as a survival from archaic times. A generation ago the most successful lawyer was he who could best advise his clients how to take advantage of technicalities to defeat the purposes of the law while complying with its forms. Today the lawyers who have given such advice are being condemned by the world of business and of politics. Examples like these might be adduced from every profession.

"But when this kind of gospel is preached the world at once asks: 'Will you advise a man to be content with less than the highest professional success?' Certainly. The man who can only be happy when he is winning prizes has a radically wrong philosophy of life. The nation composed of such men is foredoomed to ruin. The man who plays only for prizes, whether of money or of office, is a destructive force in the community. The man who really does his duty as a citizen is he who seeks the opportunity to serve, and is ready to accept the measure of opportunity which his success in the competition gives him.

"This is one of the things about which the college knows more than the world, one where the college standards of success or failure are wiser and more Christian than the world's standards frequently have been. Let us take care that we do not forget or undervalue the lesson we have learned here; and that in dealing with the larger problems of life we value ourselves and our fellows for what they can do for the community, rather than for what they can do for themselves. Not the power to win prizes, but the power to take and fill the place awarded him by the competition, constitutes the measure and test of a man.

"Gentlemen of the graduating class, the life of a strong man has two sides—the effort to find his place in the world in keen competition with his fellowmen, and the whole-hearted acceptance of his place, when he has found it, as a trust to be used unselfishly. In the aristocracies of the Old World exclusive stress was laid on the second of these elements. We were exhorted to be content to fill the station in life to which God had appointed us. In the American democracy the emphasis is all on the other side. We are told to find the best place we can. We are encouraged to compete until we sometimes forget that there is any end outside the competition, and lose sight of the unselfish purpose which must animate every professional man and every business man and every politician who would call himself either a gentleman or a Christian."

NEW GOLD CASE FOR RELIC.

Italians Gave Up Their Jewelry to Make Receptacle.

The fathers of the Franciscan Monastery at 151 Thompson Street are exhibiting with a great deal of pride a solid gold receptacle which was made to contain the sacred relic of the bones of St. Anthony. It is made out of gold rings, bracelets, brooches, pins, and coins which were melted up. This jewelry, worth nearly $1,000, was contributed by the Italians of the neighborhood. The receptacle is 15½ inches high, and is studded with emeralds, rubies, and pearls. At the feast of St. Anthony last Saturday the sacred relic of the saint was placed in it for the first time.

The relic of St. Anthony was brought here two years ago from Italy by Father A. Silvioni, head of the monastery. The receptacle which contained the relic became worn out through much handling, and the Italians belonging to the Church of St. Anthony of Padua contributed their jewelry for the new receptacle. Many of them gave the fathers all of their jewelry. Father Silvioni said last night that the relic had worked many miracles, and that persons who had kissed it had been cured of illness and suffering.

JOIN IN THE EVERS PROTEST.

Night Workers to Ask Fair Treatment for St. Andrew's Church.

Father Luke J. Evers, pastor of St. Andrew's Church in City Hall Place, complained to his congregation at the mass at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning that the members of the Board of Estimate were not giving the church proper treatment in connection with the approaching condemnation of land to make way for the proposed civic centre around City Hall Park.

He mentioned President of the Board of Aldermen McAneny in particular, saying that he had waited an hour and a half for the latter to keep an appointment to see him last Thursday afternoon in connection with the relocation of the church, and that finally an assistant had been sent to him with the suggestion that the church might purchase a near-by property, which would cost about $500,000. Father Evers said that as it was then time for him to perform a marriage ceremony at his church, he had left without seeing Mr. McAneny. He said they had not had proper notification of the hearings on the condemnation.

After the mass the night workers who attend the early masses met on the steps of the church at 3:30 A. M. and decided to appoint a committee which should prepare resolutions and present them to the members of the Board of Estimate before the hearing on Friday. The Chairman appointed the following committee: John P. Brosnan, The World; Martin Moore and Michael J. Sullivan, The Sun; Daniel Killeen and William Reed, the Tribune; John Fitzpatrick, The American; Thomas Blassey, New York Post Office; George Ford, Western Union, and William S. Mills, Postal Telegraph.

GOLD AT SILVER JUBILEE.

Purse of $1,200 Will Be Given to Father Connolly Tonight.

The silver jubilee of the ordination to the priesthood of the Rev. James N. Connolly, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, in East Ninetieth Street, which is to take up most of this week, began yesterday when the parishioners collected $1,200 in cash for a testimonial to their rector, which will be presented to Father Connolly tonight.

This morning solemn high mass will be said, with Father Connolly as celebrant, the Rev. Peter Guinevan as deacon, and the Rev. Edward J. McCue subdeacon, and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Thomas F. Myan, with the Rev. Fathers Talbot, Mackin, and Kelly as masters of ceremonies. This evening at the testimonial service the parishioners will present their purse of $1,200 in gold. The school children will present Father Connolly with a beautiful spiritual token, the Rev. Father Myhan will present a rossry of silver beads, and the Knights of Columbus of San Salvatore No. 174 will present a silk parade flag. The Twelfth Regiment officers and staff will attend to pay honor to Father Connolly, who is their chaplain.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DIPLOMAS.

Commencement Held at Chapel of the Intercession.

The commencement exercises of the Sunday school of the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th Street, were held yesterday, and to thirteen pupils who had completed the school's graded courses in practical and spiritual education were awarded diplomas by the Rev. Dr. Milo Hudson Gate, Vicar of the chapel.

The Sunday school is under the direction of Prof. Stephen P. Bayne, Principal of Public School 5, and aims to make children take an early interest in biblical teachings while studying the subjects taught at public schools. To arouse the interest of the pupils Dr. Gates expects to establish a sort of biblical museum, and he already has a small collection of interesting material.

A feature of the ceremony was the planting of a sprig from an ivy vine said to have been originally planted by George Washington in the yard of a Virginia church, and of another sprig of a plant set out originally by Queen Victoria at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. Both were planted by Dr. Gates.

MARYLANDERS TO LEAGUE.

They'll Organize Here to Boost Flag Celebration in Baltimore.

Former citizens of Baltimore and the State of Maryland are to meet at a luncheon and smoker in the near future to form a Star-Spangled Banner League of New York City, which will boost the National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial Celebration to be held in Baltimore from Sept. 6 to 13. The Centennial Celebration will be featured with industrial and military parades, pageantry, naval display, carnivals, regattas, and other like events.

The organization of the league in this city will be independent of the Maryland Society, already active on behalf of the celebration. The meeting to form the league will be called to order by Lloyd D. Willis, District Attorney Whitman's private secretary, a Baltimorean, and some of those who have signified their intention of being present are Col. J. Frank Supplee, Charles H. George, Roy McCardell, J. Edwin Murphy, and Isidor Goodman.

PIER FOR BOY SCOUTS.

Co. M, Twenty-second Engineers, Will Build It on Hunter Island.

Company M of the Twenty-second Engineers, which will encamp on Hunter Island this Summer, expects to get some actual practice in its business by building a landing pier for the Boy Scouts' encampment on the same island. Usually the company has had to be content to get its training in the construction of bridges erected for practice only, and which have to be torn down as soon as they are finished.

Last Sunday, however, the engineers got a chance to put up a permanent structure over Tibbet's Creek in Van Cortlandt Park, where they erected a wooden bridge over a stream and morass which had previously compelled golfers and other wayfarers to make a long and tiresome circuit.

FINDS OLD SECRETS IN DEPOSIT BOXES

Superintendent Richards Unlocks Abandoned Chests in Defunct Northern Bank.

WANTS TO SELL CONTENTS

Contract with J. K. Emmet, Locks of Hair, Letters, and Divorce Decrees Disclosed.

The liquidation of the Northern Bank, which has been going on since 1911, cannot be completed until all of the safe deposit boxes are emptied by the owners of them or some other disposition is made of the contents by a court order. More than forty boxes have not been surrendered, nor have the contents of them been claimed, and so Eugene L. Richards, State Superintendent of Banks, has applied to Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum for an order permitting him to destroy the contents of the boxes that appear to have no intrinsic value, to offer for sale any of the contents that may bring a cash return, and to add the money to the assets of the bank. The boxes have been opened in the presence of a notary and the contents tabulated. The only cash found was $14.50.

The opening of the boxes provoked considerable curiosity, and the conjecture was that nothing of marketable value would be found. Letters had been sent out to all the holders of keys to pay what they owed and carry their property away. In many cases no replies were returned, and the letters did not come back. In other cases the letters were returned with the postmark "Not found." The person who owned the box containing the $14.50 owed $5. The letter sent to this person was not returned nor was there any reply. Some wonder was expressed at the poor business ability that advised the sacrifice of $14.50 to save $5.

The petition submitted to Justice Greenbaum contains the list of the contents of the boxes with the statement that it has cost $4 to put each box into the condition demanded by the purchaser. There is a slim hope that when the contents are sold the return will equal this outlay. In one of the boxes was a divorce decree, old and stained, but daintily tied with a ribbon, as if the owner held it in high esteem. In several of the boxes were wills. These will be recorded in the Surrogate's Court so that they may serve the interests of justice if a question concerning the property set forth in them ever is raised.

A dozen of the boxes contained shares of stock of old dates and of probably no value. Benjamin Hurtig of the theatrical firm of Hurtig & Seamon owned one of the boxes. All it held was a contract with Joseph K. Emmet and Lottie Gilson. Only one of the boxes was full. This one was held by Joseph G. Robin, who had control of the Northern Bank when it was closed. Among the papers were various agreements showing some of the banking activities of Robin in getting control of banks and other properties. One of the items was a package containing thirty-three letters.

In some of the boxes were locks of hair tied variously but carefully with ribbon and further protected by being inclosed in envelopes. Probably the persons who so carefully preserved these mementos are themselves laid away in some graveyard, and it is very likely they sleep near those whose memory they cherished. It is not too late even now for the owners of these treasures to recover them, providing they pay arrearages of rent.

Breed, Abbott & Morgan, the lawyers acting for the State Banking Department, have suggested that all the love letters and other articles found in the boxes that seem to have no value be destroyed and that the rest of them be sold.

FOREST FIRES IN MOVIES

To be Shown at Forest Conservation Lectures at Chautauqua.

General instruction in forest conservation is to be given to more than 8,000 school teachers from every State in the Union at the midsummer meeting of the American Forestry Association at Chautauqua, N. Y., on July 9 and 10. They will hear lectures showing the great loss of life and property every year in this and other countries from forest fires, and motion pictures of raging fires will be thrown on the screen. The pictures also will show how forest fires are fought, and how forests may be protected by patrols.

Some of the lecturers will be Dr. B. E. Fernow of the University of Toronto, E. T. Allen, expert on Pacific Coast forests; Charles Lathrop Pack, Director of the association and ex-President of the National Conservation Congress; Prof. J. S. Toomey, Director of the Yale Forest School; J. B. Rhodes, Chicago; Capt. J. B. White, Kansas City, and Dr. Henry Sturgis Drinker, President of Lehigh University and head of the American Forestry Association.

SPENDTHRIFTS

We are economical with money and with time, but we are spendthrifts with energy.

There is never anything lukewarm or half-hearted about the way we tackle the problems set before us.

And the result is that there is never anything lukewarm or half-hearted about the results we give to our clients.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

BUSINESS men everywhere are coming to realize that "any old agent" is not the *right* agent to handle Life Insurance matters.

Which accounts for the leap this department of our business has recently made.

Over 54 years in business.

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Specialists in Insurance and Installers of Automatic Sprinklers
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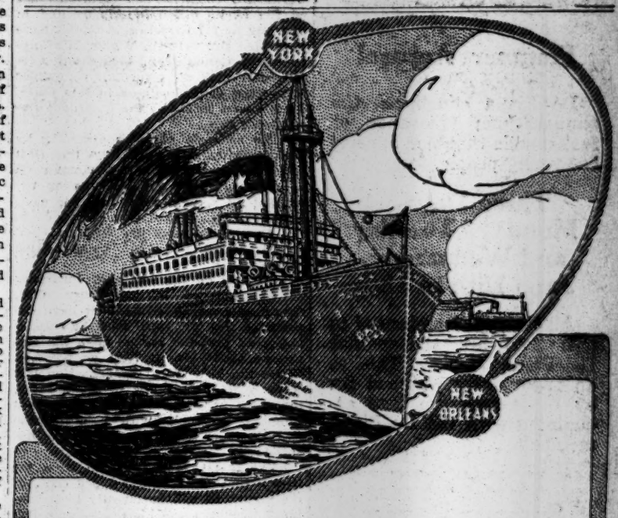

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To New Orleans
Now is the time to make this Ideal Trip
Go by Sea; Return by Rail
Leave New York on one of the luxuriously appointed
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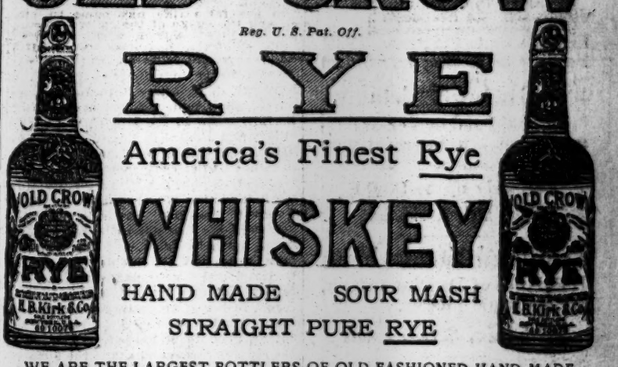
OLD CROW RYE

Rep. U. S. Pat. Off.



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WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE

WE ARE THE LARGEST BOTTLERS OF OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE SOUR MASH STRAIGHT PURE RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

$10,000 for 100 Words!

THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

June Clearance Sale

Summer Apparel

De Pinna announces the annual June Clearance of fashionable Summer apparel for young people, for

Three Days—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 15th to 18th

All the goods embraced in this Sale are the regular De Pinna stocks. This is an opportunity watched for by those who are best acquainted with the De Pinna merchandise.

FOR GIRLS:
Summer Dresses

Splendid assortment in colors or white; thin Crepes, Voiles and Ginghams—newest models and freshest materials; 4 to 14 years,

Formerly up to $8; now $2.50
Formerly up to $12; now $5.00
Formerly up to $15; now $7.00

FOR JUNIORS:
Summer Dresses

Typical De Pinna productions—a special lot of modish Summer frocks for Juniors and large Girls—all the latest effects; ages 13 to 17 years. Thin, warm weather fabrics.

Formerly up to $14.00
Sale Price, $5.00

FOR MISSES:
(Ages 14 to 20 years)
Vacation Dresses

In linens, ratines, crepes, voiles—white or colors.

Formerly up to $18; now $9.00
Formerly up to $32; now $15.00

Outing Skirts

In khaki and oyster or natural linen—three smart new models.

Formerly up to $8.00
Sale Price, $4.50

Trimmed Straw Hats

Balance of De Pinna stock, for girls and misses,

To Close, $3.50 Each

FOR BOYS:
De Pinna Wash Suits

Russian, sailor and Montrose models; 3 to 9 years.

Formerly $3.85 to $5.50
Sale Price, $2.75

Sailors, Middies and English Crawler suits,

Formerly up to $6.50
Sale Price, $3.75

Wash Norfolk Suits

Made of linens, crash, khaki and duck—7 to 14 years,

Formerly up to $8.00
Sale Price, $3.75 & $5.50

Young Men's Suits

Fashionable Summer woolens and tropical fabrics—two and three piece suits—broken sizes, 32 to 40 in.,

Formerly up to $28.00
Sale Price, $17.50

Boys' Furnishings:

Special importation Children's English Socks; white, tan, navy and stripes; sizes 4½ to 9; regular price 60 cents pair; sale price, 38 cents.

Short-sleeve Blouses; formerly $1; sale price, 75 cents.

Boys' Shirts, 12 to 14 necks; $1.50 quality, 95 cents.

De Pinna Silk Scarfs, $1 and $1.50 qualities, 55 cents.

No Goods Sent on Approval During This Sale

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

66 2-3 OF PREMIUMS TO INJURED WORKERS

State Has Graded Workmen's Compensation Insurance Rates with That End in View.

COPIES NOW ON FILE HERE

Rates Said to Compare Favorably with Those of States Whose Laws Are Less Liberal.

The State Insurance Department announces that the rates recently fixed for workmen's compensation insurance are on file at its office in Albany and in this city at 165 Broadway. Copies have been filed also with the Workmen's Compensation Commission, 1 Madison Avenue, and with all insurance companies authorized to do business in this State. A statement issued by the Insurance Department says:

"The schedule of rates approved by the department is probably the first schedule constructed in this country on a scientific basis. In constructing the manual all present rates in other compensation States have been disregarded; the New York rates are founded upon actual experience in compensation States.

"In view of the fact that insurance of compensation is compulsory, Gov. Glynn and the Superintendent have determined that the rates must be reasonable, and that the burden upon the employers should be as light as possible. While the New York compensation law is the most liberal law in the country, the rates approved by the department compare favorably with compensation rates in other States that have less liberal laws.

"The rates are constructed upon the theory that at least 66 2-3 per cent. of the premiums will go directly to the injured workman and his dependents, this percentage representing the actual amount which will be disbursed to claimants. In addition to these direct payments to the workman a portion of the premium, amounting to approximately 10 per cent., will be devoted to inspections and loss adjustments. The total margin for expenses allowed to stock companies is equal to 33 1-3 per cent. of the total premium. The total margin for expenses allowed to mutual companies is equal to 23 1-3 per cent. of the total premium.

"The premium rates have been approved subject to the condition that the companies will keep within such limitations. If, upon examination or otherwise, it should be found that these limitations have been exceeded, the department will feel justified in withdrawing the approval of rates for such companies as have exceeded the limitations.

"Taking into consideration the fact that at least 66 2-3 per cent. of the premiums will be devoted directly and approximately 10 per cent. indirectly for the benefit of claimants, the actual administration expenses, as far as stock companies are concerned, are limited to 23 1-3 per cent., and as far as mutual companies are concerned are limited to 13 1-3 per cent. The difference in the limitation between stock and mutual companies is accounted for by the fact that the mutual companies will be required to set aside a reserve of 10 per cent. for the purpose of covering the catastrophe hazard."

KNIFE FOR WAYWARD GIRL.

Kingsbury Hopes to Reform Dorothy Schliss by Brain Operation.

In the hope of reforming Dorothy Schliss of Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury will have an operation performed today to remove a particle of bone which is believed to be pressing on the girl's brain. About a month ago the girl came to the Municipal Lodging House and applied to the authorities for help. She was only 17 years old, she said, but had already spent some time in Waverley House, the Kings County Hospital, and the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital. She said that her wayward life was odious to her and entailed much hardship, and that she had been examined for mental trouble at Bellevue and discharged as sane. Her family had cast her off, and as a last resort in her struggle to get away from the evil influence that kept leading her astray in spite of herself, she came to the lodging house and asked the authorities there if they could give her help.

William Alberti Whiting, superintendent of the lodging house, became interested in the case and took it up with Commissioner Kingsbury, who ordered that the girl be allowed to remain in the house while her condition was investigated. Dr. Elizabeth Hamilton Muncie, who was called in, gave as her opinion that a bone pressing on the brain was the cause of the girl's trouble, and today she will operate in hopes of correcting the disorder. The expense will be borne by Commissioner Kingsbury.

FIVE IN BOAT UPSET TWICE.

One Rower's Arm Broken After Capsizing Off the Battery.

Five members of the Nonpareil Rowing Club, which has a clubhouse at the foot of Dyckman Street on the Harlem River, experienced a series of accidents in an attempt to row from the club to Bath Beach, the home of two of the party, yesterday afternoon. They started from the clubhouse about 1 o'clock in an eighteen-foot boat made of cedar and reached Hellgate with difficulty. Here the water was choppy, and it was all they could do to manage the boat when two Sound steamers passed in opposite directions at the same time. The little boat was between the steamers and was caught in the waves. It was capsized, and the men, all of whom were in their bathing suits, were thrown overboard. After swimming about for a while in search of the oars they made for shore, all taking turns at towing the boat as they swam.

After righting the boat on shore the rowers set out again, with one of the five oars missing still. They had several narrow escapes as they passed large boats. They got as far as the Erie Basin, South Brooklyn, before two boats passed at the same time. Here two ferryboats which ply between the Battery and the foot of Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, passed in opposite directions and the little boat was capsized again. It was half a mile from shore this time. Another search for oars was made and, towing the upturned craft, the rowers began to swim for shore.

Joseph Levy, 60 years old, the owner of the boat, at whose bungalow at Bath Beach the party expected to take dinner, became winded before they got half way to the shore, and two of the others came to his assistance. They had nearly reached shore when John Kraft of 530 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, who was trying to carry one of the oars, help tow the boat, and assist Levy at the same time, got his left arm twisted between the boat and the oar and, in attempting to wrench himself loose, broke his arm. John Fritter of 305 West 139th Street, Manhattan; J. L. Rogan of 455 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, and Andrew Rosenberg, a relative of Levy of Bath Beach, who were the other three members of the party, managed to get the boat and their two incapacitated comrades to the shore, losing another oar on the way. A third oar was broken on shore as they were trying to right the boat. In spite of their mishaps, the party started out again and finally reached Gravesend Bay, where the water was calm. They arrived at the Nautilus Boat Club, at the foot of Twenty-second Street, Bath Beach, at 8 o'clock. Members of the club came to their assistance and a doctor was sent for to dress Kraft's arm. The party finally went to Levy's house, glad to have escaped with their lives.

TO TEST TOLLS AT ELECTION

Arbitration Not to be Pushed Until Next Session of Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Arbitration of the Panama Canal tolls question between the United States and Great Britain, it is understood, will not be pressed during the present session of Congress. The vigor with which it will be pressed next Winter will depend upon the part played by the tolls repeal issue in the impending campaign. This situation marks an important change on the part of certain opponents of repeal.

Senator Simmons, Democrat of North Carolina, who had charge of the passage of the bill through the Senate, said today that too many other important matters demand attention in the next few months to make it probable that arbitration would receive attention.

"If an emergency existed," he said, "it might be taken up, but we must be advised of that, if it exists, by the President."

Senator Sutherland, Republican of Utah, whose resolution directing the President to begin negotiations for arbitration was favorably reported to the Senate by the Committee on Foreign Relations, indicated today that he did not expect to press the resolution this session.

"This subject should be handled cautiously," he said, "because it would be extremely unfortunate if the resolution were to come to a vote and either be defeated or passed by the bare vote required."

If the repeal bill becomes a formidable issue in the campaign this year and the Democrats suffer reverses that are attributable to the tolls policy of the Administration, the demand for arbitration undoubtedly will be pushed.

ARMY CAMPS FOR STUDENTS

Free Military Instruction for College Men Again This Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—To continue the policy of free instruction in military science for college students in the Summer the War Department has issued orders for organizations of infantry and cavalry, accompanied by bands, to establish instruction camps at Burlington, Vt.; Ludington, Mich., and Asheville, N. C. Instruction will be given to college men at these camps by army officers from July 6 to Aug. 7.

The War Department has information that 150 institutions of learning will be represented at this Summer's instruction, and the attendance is expected to reach 1,000. Already Yale is represented by 20 students, Princeton 16, Cornell 14, Harvard 10, Stevens Institute of Technology 18, University of Vermont 11, University of Illinois 18, New York Military Academy 11, Bowdoin 8, College of the City of New York 11, and Columbia University 11.

The students will be on the basis of West Point cadets, subject to discipline but entitled to courteous treatment. Their only expense, besides transportation, for the whole course will be $22.50. Medical attendance and equipment will be furnished by the Government.

DESCRIBES DETOURS ON STATE ROADS

Warning for Motorists by Three A's on Routes Near New York —Other Auto News.

The survey car of the touring department of the American Automobile Association has been making a careful examination during the past week of detours from main highways and, in particular, has studied the route between New York and Poughkeepsie. The State road between Tarrytown and Ossining is still unfinished. About one mile remains on which the concrete base has not been laid and about one-quarter mile is completed save for the concrete blocks. A detour is necessary, but the road is sign-posted, and, while winding and somewhat hilly, has an excellent oiled surface. oT take the detour, turn right 3.3 miles north of Main Street, Tarrytown. The State road is closed about five miles north of Peekskill. This road will be finished in six weeks and will provide, for the first time in years, an excellent road from Peekskill to Poughkeepsie.

To make the necessary detour at this point the motorist going north should run straight 2.3 miles to a cross roads with a sign post in the centre. There turn right and .8 miles beyond turn right; bear right for .1 miles and ascend a winding hill. At the next fork, .6 miles beyond, there is a sign pointing to State road .5 miles beyond. Either fork may be taken here, but the one to the right is in the better condition.

The State road between Nyack and Suffern is interrupted just west of Nanuet, where a railroad "underpass" is being built. The detour is made through the fields and is very steep and narrow. Motorists going east should be sure that the brakes are in good condition and that the road is clear ahead before making the descent.

From Goshen to Middletown the State road is closed at the Middletown end. The detour, which is sign-posted, is in good condition. North of Middletown the State road is unfinished and motorists bound for Ellenville should follow the road westward to Otisville. There turn right over a good country road to Westbrookville and then northward over the Mamakating Valley Road through Wurtsboro. The Newburg and Cochecton Turnpike between Wurtsboro and Monticello is in very bad condition. However, it will give better going from Middletown than the road from Cuddebackville through Hartwood to Monticello.

***

George Strobridge, chief examiner of the New York State Automobile Bureau, will speak on "What the State Expects of an Automobile Driver" on Thursday evening at the West Side Y. M. C. A. The lecture will mark the opening of the Summer work of the association's automobile school.

***

Russia is to hold a severe endurance run for automobiles with attractive prizes to the winners, according to John L. Poole, expert manager of one of the motor companies. The run, 2,500 miles long, will be known as the Coupe de l'Empereur. The contest is to be conducted for the purpose of ascertaining what motor car will be most durable under Russian road conditions. The first prize winner will receive an order for 250 cars, second 150 cars, third 100 cars, and fourth 50 cars. The competition is expected to be keen.

***

"Automobile Row" was interested yesterday in the arrival of the new Briscoe car, selling at $750, at its Eastern distributors, Partridge, Clark & Kerrigan; in the announcement of the 1915 Chandler six to sell at $1,595, with long stroke motor, automatic oil level and crank case extending to the frame, and in the announcement of the Cole line for 1915, consisting of a four-cylinder model and a little six in addition to the big six. The Row also heard that George M. Davis had become assistant sales manager and Charles F. Barrett advertising manager of the new Knox Motors Company of Springfield, Mass.

HER HERO SAVES HER AGAIN.

Louisa Weincke Again Meets Bold Glassware Bandits.

Police from the Fourth Avenue Station in South Brooklyn were summoned early yesterday to 4,513 Third Avenue, where Louise Weincke, 16 years old, who lived with her father over his candy and stationery store, told them a story of an attack by two men.

The girl told Detective Capt. Thomas Fay that she returned home alone at 11 o'clock on Saturday nigght when her father was out. As she opened the door, two men sprang at her in the dark hallway, beat her and choked her and dragged her into the flat where they tied her to a chair and began to ransack the apartment. They took all the glassware in sight and tied it up in a tablecloth, she said, and were about to escape when she screamed for help.

Carl Heins of 5,110 Fifth Avenue ran up from the street, but the two men escaped through a side exit. Heins released the girl and then called the police. They found the glassware tied up in the tablecloth, but there was so much of it that it looked as if no man could carry it ten feet, and Miss Weincke did not look as if she had been beaten. A physician was unable to find any marks of violence of any kind.

The police then recalled that about six weeks ago the girl had a similar harrowing experience. Both times she was seized by men who beat and tied her, and both times they were preparing to loot the apartment when Heins scared them away.

LIGHTNING NOT ACCIDENT.

No Damages in Wisconsin Under Workman's Compensation Law.

The Wisconsin Industrial Commission has held that death by lightning is not caused by accident within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation law of the State. The case in point was the claim of Helena Hoenig for the death of her husband, who was killed by lightning while employed as a carpenter. The commission in deciding the case refers to decisions of English courts and the rules of the old common law under which death from lightning was defined as an act of God and could not be pleaded successfully in a claim for personal damages.

HEAVYWEIGHTS IN RING.

Stadium A. C. and Broadway Sporting Club to Stage Bouts.

The Stadium Athletic Club, at St. Nicholas Rink, will stage a ten-round bout on Thursday night between Al. Reich, the former amateur heavyweight boxer, and Sailor Fritts. The men are well matched, and should put up a slashing contest. Reich has improved with his last two bouts, and Fritts has been acquiring increased experience in his recent contests. Manager Gibson will put on two strong preliminary bouts, which will be announced early this week.

The ten-round return match between Joe Jeannette and Battling Jim Johnson, the rival colored heavyweights, both of whom have fought Champion Jack Johnson, has awakened unusual interest. The first meeting, which took place early this year, resulted in a draw after ten rounds of fierce milling. Judging from the advance sale of seats, the capacity of the Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn, where the bout will be staged, is likely to be tested to the limit. Soldier Johnny Shaw of the Coast Guard Artillery of Fort Hamilton and Paul Dixon, two of the most aggressive, hard-hitting light middleweights, will clash in the semi-wind-up of ten rounds. The usual preliminaries will precede the main events.

Heavyweights will hold the stage tonight at the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem. The windup will bring together Jim Kruger of Pittsburgh and Sailor White, U. S. N. Fred McKay of Canada will try conclusions with Bob Williams in the second ten-round bout. Black Demon and Banana Tann of California are scheduled for a six-round contest. There will be two other four-round bouts.

The card at the Fairmont Athletic Club on Saturday night will include two ten-round bouts between Benny Leonard and Teddy Hubbs and Eddie Morrisey and Joe Carter.

Match Races at Motordrome.

Three special match races, one of which will include professional bicycle sprint riders, are on the programme for Wednesday night at the Brighton Beach Motordrome, along with the regular amateur bicycle and professional motor cycle races. Clarence Carman will make his reappearance at the track in a three-cornered motor paced match race against Percy Lawrence of San Francisco, and Menus Bedell of Lynbrook, L. I. They will race best two in three heats at five, ten, and five miles each. The sprint race will be a five-cornered event, to be run in three heats at one mile each with human pace. Points will be scored for the winners. Iver Lawson, formerly champion of the world and one of the best-known riders will be one of the starters, as will Joe Fogler of Brooklyn, winner of the six-day races here for the last two years. The others will be George Cameron, Freddie Hill, and John Bedell of Lynbrook, L. I.

The motor cycle match race will be between Mike Costello, the Italian, and Paul Ohne of New York, who is back in the game, and riding better than ever.

Next Saturday night will see the running of the first championship bicycle sprint race to be held in New York in many years. Frank Kramer, American champion for thirteen years, already has entered and so has Walter Rutt of Germany, the present world's champion, and Iver Lawson, Joe Fogler, Alfred Grenda, and Bob Speers of Australia.

What you want—no more—no less—in the Equitable

The Equitable Building is so economically planned that no tenant need assume responsibility or rent for any more space than is warranted by the nature and extent of his requirements.

And, in fact, whenever necessary or desired, a tenant's accommodations will be built according to his own specifications even as the entire structure itself is built according to ours.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

More pairs of Kayser Silk Gloves are sold than all others—because

"KAYSER" Silk Gloves wear better, fit better and hold their shape better than any other silk glove in the world, yet they cost no more than the ordinary kind.

The assurance of absolute satisfaction is worth the pains of insisting on "KAYSER" Silk Gloves.

A guarantee ticket with every pair that the tips outwear the gloves.

Short "KAYSER" Silk Gloves 50c to $1.25
Long "KAYSER" Silk Gloves 75c to $2.00
AT ALL STORES

A-4

Beginning this morning and
continuing Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday

The 11th Annual Sale of
Men's Negligee Summer Shirts
Regular $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00 grades
at $1.30

New, fresh, clean merchandise, and such beautiful fabrics and patterns in the assortments as will attract the eye as surely as the price will appeal to the pocket.

This important offering is composed of the best of two great wholesalers' shirting stocks—in no sense the entire balance of these stocks, but the cream of the selections, chosen with just that discrimination we are accustomed and entitled to use in the purchasing of regular assortments at regular prices. This is our annual privilege with these two makers in return for the volume of shirt business they get from us, and the result is

a collection of shirts free absolutely from the odium of the commonplace and dignified by a uniform beauty of design.

And obviously, ranging through two wholesale stocks at the end of the wholesale season, we naturally have had the pick of the entire season's designs. And, take it from us, we have picked them—picked them with all the human weakness for stealing the plums.

Madras shirts, imported and domestic, and the best designs in both, including printed patterns and richly woven Russian cords—soft mercerized cloths in a bewildering beauty of coloring—silk stripe materials that have both the beauty and the appearance of all silk—and Oxford silks, those new products of the loom that scintillate with lustre, and are patterned in such brilliant colors—and all white shirts of which every man needs a few. Soft and starched effects, plain and pleated, with French or single starched cuffs, and

workmanship which disarms criticism and invites praise.

An extraordinary special for Men today and tomorrow
$3.00 Sennit Straw Hats at $1.65

Weeks ahead of his customary clearance date, we have induced the maker of these sennits to let us have a considerable consignment of these popular straws at a big sacrifice on regular wholesale prices. Both domestic and foreign sennits are embraced in the selection, and there is every variation of crown and brim current in smart straw hat styles.

High crowns, medium crowns, wide, medium and narrow brims.

Beginning today, an important sale of Men's
Athletic Underwear & Union Suits

involving the distribution of 8100 garments at an average saving of about half a dollar apiece.

$1.00 Athletic Shirts & Drawers } **68c**
Sleeveless shirts and knee length drawers made of high grade mercerized cotton and silk stripes, in all white and colored hairline designs. Great variety and values.

Union Suits $1.50 grade } **85c**
Made of figured Madras and silk stripes, in white, blue, pink and tan; sleeveless, knee length, and made on practical, serviceable lines. Never were any better values.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

An Exceptional Player Piano

$390

88-note; has complete expression control. The tone is remarkably good, the case is artistic in design and the construction is sound and thoroughly guaranteed. The Capen is heartily recommended for Summer homes.

Payments to Suit Any Convenience

The Lord & Taylor Piano Payment Plan permits the purchase of a piano on as moderate terms as can be obtained anywhere in New York City.

A Victor-Victrola

And a few Victor dance records to make your vacation parties ideally pleasant and complete. One of the medium priced instruments is just the thing.

$15 $25 $45 $50

If returned before October 1st full value of the instrument will be allowed in exchange for a large instrument or records.

Convenient Terms of Ownership

MUSIC ROOMS SEVENTH FLOOR

FIFTY MILLIONS IN
GOLD
TO EUROPE IN SIX MONTHS
THE ANSWER

Within six months Europe has taken from the United States over $50,000,000 in gold, and the outflow continues. The reason is fully set forth in an article in this week's Annalist, on newsstands today.

An article entitled "A Typical Meeting" sets forth the fact that the Northern Pacific had an attendance of 18 out of 18,000 shareholders to authorize a mortgage involving $750,000,000. Another article discusses the methods of valuing public utilities as authorized by public service commissions. An article entitled "Railroads as Colonizers" is of exceptional importance as a contribution to current railway discussion.

The Annalist is the leading weekly journal of economics covering the field of business and finance, and is read every week by thousands of business men who wish to keep informed on business affairs.

Single copies, 10c. By the year, $4.

For sale by newsdealers.

THE ANNALIST
TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

You can pack books and magazines in your Summer trunk, but your newspaper to be of value should reach you daily. Don't forget to order The New York Times sent to your Summer address. Write the publication office or telephone "1000 Bryant" for particulars.

YANKEES LOSE AT DETROIT—TENNIS SURPRISE—ATHLETICS—GOLF

RALLY IN EIGHTH WINS FOR DETROIT

Caldwell Goes to Pieces After Starting Batting Rally for the Yankees.

DETROIT, Mich., June 14.—The game between the Yankees and the Tigers today was one of the best played on Navin Field until the eighth inning, when Caldwell became tremorous, passed three men, all of whom cashed and let Detroit win 3 to 1.

For seven rounds good pitching and accuracy of fielding on both sides featured the game. The hurling was so good that few difficult chances were offered. Hartzell made a brace of nice running catches in right field and Cook got one in centre. Daley, obtained from the Athletics yesterday in exchange for Walsh, was stationed in left field. He distinguished himself by getting to first base twice and stealing second base both times. Boone, subbing for the injured Maisel, was weak with the stick, but helped along the only run the Yanks garnered by sacrificing.

Caldwell had the best of the pitching duel until the eighth, only five Tigers visiting first base in the seven scoreless chapters. Only two reached second and only one of those three. The Yankees had been close to scoring several times, but Hall never would permit the decisive punch.

With the slate thus clean, Caldwell went out and made a run himself in the eighth, which looked big enough to win. He shot the ball past the first sack for two bases, getting a heartbreaking decision at the second station. Boone moved him along with a nice bunt, and Peckinpaugh did his duty with a clean single to left field, scoring Caldwell. Peckinpaugh stole second and went to third on a wild pitch. Hartzell spoiled the rumpus by lining gently to Kavanaugh.

Jennings removed Hall to let Hughie High bat. High's diminutive stature apparently put Caldwell to the bad. He could not gauge the distance between High's knees and shoulders, and a walk resulted. Bush also walked. Moriarty followed suit, filling the bases. Cobb singled through to the left of second sack and scooted on to the middle station when Cook fumbled. High and Bush got over the plate and Moriarty stopped at third.

Then occurred a play which sent three Yanks to the garage. Crawford slapped a lightning fast grounder to Williams, who spiked first base for an easy out and threw to Sweeney to flag Moriarty, who came tearing in on the play. Sweeney was so sure he had Moriarty blocked off that when Umpire Chill declared the runner safe Sweeney seized him by the arms and shook him. Then Manager Chance, Sweeney, and Williams indulged in a free for all match with the umpires. Cobb took advantage of this to race home from third and got touched out. Then the argument was resumed, and resulted, as do all such disputations with baseball arbiters. Gossett donned the mask and pad, Nunamaker went to first, and play was resumed. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	2	1	0	1	0	Boone, 3b.	3	1	0	2	1
Mor'ty, 3b.	3	1	1	0	2	Tr'd'le, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
Cobb, cf.	4	0	2	1	0	P'k'gh, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
C'w'f'd, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	H'tz'll, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	Cook, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
K'f'ph, 2b.	4	0	1	1	7	Daley, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Burns, 1b.	3	0	0	17	1	Sw'ney, c.	3	0	0	4	1
Stan'ge, c.	3	0	0	1	2	Gossett, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Hall, p.	2	0	0	0	2	W'ms, 1b.	2	0	1	7	1
*High	1	0	0	0	0	Maisel, 1b.	1	0	0	1	0
Dubuc, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Caldwell, p.	4	1	1	0	2
						†Holden	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	28	3	5	27	18						
						Total.	32	1	6	24	10

*Batted for Hall in ninth inning.
†Batted for Gossett in ninth inning.
Errors—Cook, Moriarty, Kavanaugh.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3

Two-base hit—Caldwell. Three-base hit—Hartzell. Hits—Off Hall, 5 in 8 innings; off Dubuc, 1 in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—Hartzell, Truesdale. Stolen bases—Daley, (2.) Peckinpaugh. Double plays—Williams and Sweeney. Left on bases—New York, 3; Detroit, 6. First base on balls—Off Caldwell, 5; off Hall, 2. Struck out—By Caldwell, 2; by Dubuc, 1. Wild pitches—Hall, (2,) Caldwell. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Sheridan.

Athletics Win Uphill Game.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Philadelphia came from behind today and defeated Chicago, 8 to 3. The locals had taken a three-run lead on Brown, and when Bressler replaced him the locals could gather but three scattered hits. Scott was hit hard, and this, coupled with his wildness and a couple of errors, cost Chicago the game. Schalk, whose arm was cut in Friday's game with Washington, left for home. He will be out of the game for several days. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	1	1	4	0	W'iver, ss.	4	1	1	1	3
Oldr'g, lf.	6	1	0	2	0	Bl'b'rn, 2b.	4	0	2	5	4
E.C'ins, 2b.	5	1	2	1	0	De'mitt, lf.	3	0	0	2	1
Baker, 3b.	5	0	1	2	1	Collins, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
M'In'is, 1b.	5	0	2	8	0	Chase, 1b.	4	1	2	10	0
Strunk, cf.	4	1	1	4	0	Bodie, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
Barry, ss.	5	2	4	3	3	Mayer, c.	4	0	1	3	2
Lapp, c.	3	2	1	4	1	Alcock, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Scott, p.	3	0	0	0	1
*Th'pson.	1	0	0	0	0	Jasper, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Bressler, p.	2	2	2	0	0	†Breton	0	0	0	0	0
						Faber, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	40	8	16	27	6						
						Total.	31	3	8	27	15

*Batted for Brown in the fourth inning.
†Batted for Jasper in the seventh inning.
Errors—Weaver, Alcock, (2,) Scott.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	1	—8	
Chicago	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3	

Two-base hits—Weaver, Lapp. Three-base hit—E. Collins. Hits—Off Brown, 5 in 3 innings; off Bressler, 3 in 6 innings; off Scott, 12 in 6 1-3 innings; off Jasper, none in 2-3 inning; off Faber, 4 in 2 innings. Sacrifice hits—Bodie, (2,) Murphy, Lapp. Stolen bases—Blackburn, Baker. Double plays—Barry and McInnis; McInnis, unassisted. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 13; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 4; off Jasper, 1; off Bressler, 2; off Faber, 1. Struck out—Scott, 1; Bressler, 4. Wild pitch—Brown. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Walter Johnson Loses to Recruit.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 14.—A raw recruit, A. Bowman, to-day pitched Cleveland to a 4 to 0 victory over Washington, with Walter Johnson in the box. It was the first victory for Cleveland against Washington in the last twelve starts. It was also the seventh defeat of Johnson this year. He lost only seven games last season. Bowman did not allow two hits in any one inning, and only four times did a National reach second. None went as far as third. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf.	4	1	1	2	0	Moel'r, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
Turn'r, 2b.	3	1	1	1	1	Fost'r, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
Leib'd, cf.	2	1	1	4	0	Milan, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Wood, rf.	4	1	1	2	0	Gandil, 1b.	4	0	2	9	0
J'st'n, 1b.	3	0	0	1	0	Shanks, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Olson, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2	M'rg'n, 2b.	4	0	2	0	5
H'lf'd, ss.	3	0	0	0	2	M'B'de, ss.	2	0	0	2	2
O'Neill, c.	3	0	0	3	2	A'smith, c.	3	0	0	6	0
B'wm'n, p.	3	0	0	1	1	2	Johns'n, p.	3	0	0	1	2
Total.	29	4	6	27	10	Total.	32	0	6	24	11

Cleveland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Errors—Johnston, Foster, Milan, 2.
Two-base hits—Morgan, Moeller. Sacrifice hits—Turner, Olson. Stolen bases—Turner, Gandil. First base on balls—Off Johnston, 2; off Bowman, 1. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 6. Struck out—By Johnson, 4; by Bowman, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Dineen.

Pirates Win at Albany.

ALBANY, June 14.—The Pittsburgh Nationals defeated the local State League team today, 4 to 2. Cheney, an Albany recruit from the Brooklyn Federals, pitched himself out of several tight holes, once striking out McCarthy, with the bases full. The score:

Pittsburgh	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—4	7	3
Albany	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2	8	0

Batteries—Mamaux and Hyatt; Cheney and Clougher.

Schultz Joins Buffalo "Feds."

A report was received in New York yesterday from Detroit to the effect that Pitcher Schultz of the Yankees had jumped the team and signed a contract to play with the Buffalo Federal League team.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 3; New York, 1.
Cleveland, 4; Washington, 0.
Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 10; St. Louis, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto, 2; Jersey City, 0.
Toronto, 5; Jersey City, 3.
Buffalo, 5; Newark, 1.
Buffalo, 2; Newark, 2.
Montreal, 4; Providence, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 9; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 0.
Baltimore, 2; Chicago, 0.
Indianapolis, 11; Pittsburgh, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	27	17	.614
Cincinnati	29	22	.569
St. Louis	27	26	.510
Pittsburgh	29	28	.509
Chicago	25	26	.490
Brooklyn	21	24	.467
Philadelphia	21	24	.467
Boston	17	28	.378

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	31	18	.633
Washington	29	21	.586
Detroit	31	23	.574
St. Louis	28	23	.549
Boston	26	24	.520
Chicago	23	28	.451
New York	18	30	.375
Cleveland	16	35	.314

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	26	19	.578
Buffalo	25	20	.556
Chicago	27	23	.540
Indianapolis	24	23	.511
Brooklyn	20	23	.465
Kansas City	24	28	.462
St. Louis	24	29	.453
Pittsburgh	21	26	.447

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	36	15	.706
Buffalo	32	16	.667
Rochester	28	17	.622
Toronto	24	22	.522
Providence	24	23	.511
Newark	19	25	.432
Montreal	14	36	.280
Jersey City	13	35	.271

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Newark.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Rochester at Baltimore.
Montreal at Providence.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Kansas City.
Pittsburgh at Indianapolis.
Buffalo at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Chicago.

Red Sox in Batting Mood.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Leonard had St. Louis at his mercy today, while his teammates pounded the St. Louis pitchers hard, Boston taking the opening game of the series, 10 to 1. A home run by Clarence Walker counted the home team's only tally. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rehg, rf.	4	1	1	4	0	Sh'ten, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Scott, ss.	5	2	3	3	1	Crossin, c.	2	0	0	4	1
Sp'ker, cf.	5	3	3	1	0	Miller, 1b.	1	0	0	3	0
H'r'sen, cf.	0	0	0	1	0	Pratt, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1
Lewis, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	Austin, 3b.	3	0	0	3	3
Hooper, rf.	3	1	2	0	0	C'W'ker, lf.	3	1	1	3	1
J'rvin, 1b.	4	2	2	8	1	Austin, 3b.	3	0	0	3	3
G'ner, 3b.	5	1	1	2	2	Leary, 1b.	3	0	0	7	1
Engle, ss.	5	0	0	0	4	O'Ware, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
Yerkes, 2b.	4	0	1	2	1	H'm't'n, p.	0	0	0	0	1
C'rigan, c.	3	0	0	8	0	Taylor, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Leonard, p.	4	0	0	1	0	M'ning, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						*Jenkins	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	39	10	13	27	5	†Rumler.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	30	1	3	27	12

*Batted for Hamilton in the third inning.
†Batted for Taylor in the eighth inning.
Errors—Austin, (2,) Wares, Taylor.

Boston	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	—10
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Janvrin, Shotten. Three-base hits—Scott, 2. Home run—Walker. Hits—Off Hamilton, 6 in three innings; off Taylor, 3 in five innings; off Manning, 4 in one inning. Stolen bases—Speaker, Lewis. Double play—Hamilton and Leary. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Boston, 5. First base on balls—Off Hamilton, 1; off Taylor, 1; off Leonard, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Hamilton, (Carrigan.) Struck out—By Leonard, 7; by Taylor, 3. Passed balls—Leary, 2. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Evans.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Baltimore and Chicago blanked each other in a double-header today, Chicago winning the first, 4 to 0, and Baltimore the second, 2 to 0. Five Baltimore players were expelled in the opening contest by Umpire Bush. A collision between Zeider of Chicago and Walsh of Baltimore started arguments among the players, and before the game was over Bush had sent away Manager Knabe, Zinn, Walsh, Dolan, and Simmons. Arguments over a decision also was a reason for the ousting of the latter three. The scores:

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Chicago	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	9	1

Batteries—Wilhelm and Jacklitsch; Lange and Wilson.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	7	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1

Batteries—Quinn and Russell; Watson, Fiske, and Block.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 14.—Indianapolis drove the offerings of two Pittsburgh pitchers all over the lot today and won easily, 11 to 4, on 18 hits. Mosely held the visitors runless until the seventh. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	11	1
Indianapolis	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	3	0	11	18	1

Batteries—Barger, Adams, and Berry, Kerr; Mosely and Rariden, and Warren.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Buffalo started off with a rush and continued scoring runs almost at will today, while St. Louis could not do much with Krapp's delivery, so the home club lost, 2 to 9. Armando Marsans, who was suspended by the Cincinnati Nationals about ten days ago, made his debut with the local club. His work at short was good. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	9	18	2
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	1

Batteries—Krapp and Blair, Lavigne; Willett, Welch, and Simon.

George Burn's Day at Albany.

UTICA, June 14.—This was George Burn's day in Utica, a large crowd greeting the former Utican when he appeared with the New York Nationals here. A delegation from Little Falls presented Burn with a gold watch as he came to bat. He expended by singling, stealing second and third, and coming home on an infield out. The Giants won, 10 to 2. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
New York	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	9	12	2
Utica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	2

Batteries—Schrupp, Schauer, and Johnson; Buck, Putt, and McDonough.

Marsans Joins the "Feds."

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Marsans, the Cuban outfielder, who jumped from the Cincinnati Club a short time ago, after a disagreement with Manager Charley Herzog, played his first game with the St. Louis Federal League Club today. He will sign his contract with the outlaw league today. It is expected that the Cincinnati Club will try to enjoin the Cuban from playing in the Federal League, as they did Chief Johnson, the Cincinnati pitcher.

AMERICAN ATHLETES FOR BRITISH GAMES

Many Club and College Runners Receive Permits from A. A. U. for Championships.

Nearly a dozen leading American athletes have received international permits from the Amateur Athletic Union to compete in the British field and track championships at Stamford Bridge Ground, London, England, July 4. The list includes hurdlers, sprinters, middle and long distance runners representing leading clubs and colleges in the United States. Those who have received permits are:

James C. Patterson, University of Pennsylvania; W. F. Potter, Yale; Thomas J. Halpin and James A. Powers, Boston Athletic Association; Harry J. Smith, Bronx Church House, New York; Thomas Kelly, Irish-American Athletic Club, New York, and James I. Wendell, Homer Baker, Thomas Paton, and Horace Hocking, all of the New York Athletic Club.

Hannes Kolehmainen, who returned to Finland five weeks ago for a brief visit, while still a member of the Irish-American Athletic Club of this city, said he would not compete in the Stamford Bridge meet, but should he decide to run, he will represent his native country, and the same may be said of Tom Kelly, who came to this country only two years ago. Kelly cannot represent the Winged Fist organization in the coming championships and if he earns any points in the sprints, they will be credited to Great Britain.

If Kolehmainen starts it will be in the four-mile championship, which ought to bring about a grand race between himself, Hutson, the present champion, and Harry J. Smith of this city, formerly national ten-mile champion and the present holder of the two-mile national honor. Hutson's time of 19:32 in this event last year was the fastest in which the race ever was won, and should the three named meet the winner ought to get pretty close to Al Shrubb's world's record time of 19:23 2-5 for this distance.

Wendell and Potter ought to hold their own against all comers over the hurdles. Wendell, formerly of Wesleyan University, who was second to Fred Kelly of California in the 110-metre high hurdles at Stockhold two years ago, won the intercollegiate high and low hurdle championships last year, and in the latter event Potter finished second.

For the 880 yards event America can depend upon Homer Baker, the national half-mile senior and 1,000 yards junior champion, for a first-class effort. In Thomas Paton, a former Columbia College student, and Horace Hocking, who was developed in the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, the New York A. C. has possible point winners in the one-quarter-mile contest, as both have shown promising performances at that distance.

Two of the most powerful track men on the list are Halpin and Powers of Boston. The last named, during a recent trip to Australia, smashed several records, including A. Shrubb's Australian record of 4:22 for the mile, by winning in 4:18 2-5. Last year at Chicago Powers finished second to Norman S. Taber of Boston in the national mile championship, and, judging from his recent showing, he will render a good account of himself over that route next month.

Thomas J. Halpin, the other Boston entry, ought to prove a formidable competitor among the middle distance men, as he holds the world's indoor 600 yards record of 1:13 2-5, made at Madison Square Garden last March, and he was second in the 440 yards national outdoor championship at Chicago last July.

Patterson, accompanied by Nate Cartmell, a former winner of intercollegiate sprint championship, and now coach of the North Carolina University track team, sailed for England last Friday. Patterson has been timed in 9 4-5 for the century dash, but a pulled tendon caused his failure to qualify in the intercollegiate sprints at Cambridge two weeks ago.

The New York delegation of athletes have arranged to sail for Southampton next Friday, and it is expected that all those mentioned will arrive at London in time to fulfill their respective engagements. Later on several of them intend to take part in contests in Ireland, Scotland and on the Continent.

UNION SETTLEMENT GAMES.

Big Crowd Witness Close Contests at Thomas Jefferson Park.

The Union Settlement Athletic Club held their Summer field and track meeting yesterday at Thomas Jefferson Park, 112th Street and First Avenue. The two events that created most enthusiasm were the sixty-yard dash and the mile run. Nineteen sprinters fought for supremacy in the dash, which was finally won by J. Form, who defeated D. Skiba and B. Eberlin in the final after a determined sprint during which the three lads ran almost abreast to the tape.

Better time would have been shown in the mile handicap had the crowd in their eagerness not encroached somewhat on the borders of the track. The summary:

60-Yard Dash, First Heat.—Won by D. Skiba; A. J. Bonns, second. Time—0:6 3-5. Second heat—Won by J. Schwartz; B. Eberlin, second. Time—0:6 4-5. Third heat—Won by J. Form; M. Krauss, second. Time—0:7. Semi-Final—Won by B. Eberlin. Time—0:6 3-5. Final—Won by J. Form; D. Skiba, second; B. Eberlin, third. Time—0:6 2-5.

12-Pound Shot Put; Handicap.—Won by J. Weingarten, (12 feet,) 82 feet 2 inches actual; J. Dolan, (scratch,) 48 feet 6½ inches, second; J. Baker, (9 feet,) 33 feet 4 inches actual.

Running Broad Jump; Handicap.—Won by J. Weingarten, (4 feet,) 15 feet 1¼ inches actual; F. Hollywood, (2 feet 6 inches,) 16 feet 3½ inches actual, second; A. Schwartz, scratch, 18 feet 5 inches, third.

One-Mile Run; Handicap.—Won by J. Mason, 30 yards; D. Skiba, scratch, second; J. Goldstein, 50 yards, third. Time 5:6 2-5. Starter—J. V. Hoole. Timer—W. Spengler. Judges—F. Connor and J. V. Hoole. Measurer—W. T. Kearney.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 3; Columbus, 0.
At Milwaukee—Cleveland, 2; Milwaukee, 0.
Cleveland, 2; Milwaukee, 0.
At Minneapolis—Indianapolis, 16; Minneapolis, 4. Minneapolis, 2; Indianapolis, 0.
At St. Paul—Louisville, 1; St. Paul, 0. Louisville, 5; St. Paul, 1.

New York State League.

At Binghamton—Wilkes-Barre, 7; Binghamton, 0.
At Troy—Syracuse, 5; Troy, 2.
At Elmira—Elmira, 9; Scranton, 1.

Eastern Association.

At New Haven—New Haven, 7; New London, 1.
At Bridgeport—Springfield, 3; Bridgeport, 0.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Atlanta, 5; Memphis, 0.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 7; Montgomery, 3.
At Mobile—Mobile, 5; Birmingham, 1.
At Nashville—Nashville, 3; Chattanooga, 4.

Y. M. H. A. Metropolitan League.

AT ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Ninety-second Street	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	—7
Rockaway Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
92d Street	6	0	1.000	Wil'msburg	2	3	.460
Mt. Vernon	6	1	.857	Bronx	3	4	.333
Borough Pk.	5	2	.714	Richmond	1	6	.143
Bayside	4	2	.667	Yonkers	1	6	.143
Brooklyn	3	2	.600	Rockaway	0	5	.000

Mrs. Morrow Wins at Great Neck.

GREAT NECK, L. I., June 14.—Mrs. M. S. Morrow, playing against the best players of the Great Neck Golf Club today, won the Stepping Stone handicap with a low net score of 69 strokes. She had four strokes to spare over E. Kafker. Mrs. Morrow was allotted the Maximum handicap of 35 strokes.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, today, 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. Pittsburgh.

GORDON WINS MAYO MILE.

Yonkers Runner Outstrips Homer Baker in Feature at Celtic Park.

William F. Gordon of Yonkers had little trouble in winning the Mayo mile and a leg on the big cup which is offered for that event at the games of the Mayo Men's Association yesterday at Celtic Park, Long Island City. Gordon, who has shown exceptionally good form in several recent runs, easily outdistanced Homer Baker, who was second. Baker set the pace for the first half of the race, and Gordon didn't go into the lead until the start of the fourth lap, from which time he gradually increased his lead until he was fully twenty yards ahead at the finish line. Longfield of the New York Athletic Club, who took the lead for a short time in the third lap, ran a close race with Baker for the second place, but was defeated by about two yards.

There was an interesting competition in the all-around weight-throwing contest, in which three world's record holders, Pat Ryan, Matt McGrath, and Pat McDonald, competed. They are all members of the Irish-American Athletic Club, all of the contestants made some very good throws, but no records were broken. The all-around contest was won by Pat Ryan, who secured one first and two seconds, a total of 11 points.

The three-mile handicap run was won by A. J. Fogel of the Irish Athletic Club, who started with a handicap of 145 yards. Pat Flynn of the Irish-Americans, who started from scratch, was unable to get better than fourth. The summary:

Half-Mile Run.—Won by C. A. Walsha, unattached; T. Ruegger, unattached, second; J. J. O'Connor, Pastime A. C., third. Time—2:09.

Mayo Mile.—Won by William F. Gordon, unattached; Homer Baker, New York A. C., second; L. Longfield, New York A. C., third; J. E. McDermott, Irish-American A. C., fourth. Time—4:20.

Sixteen-Pound Shot Put.—Won by Patrick McDonald, Irish-American A. C., 47 feet 8 inches; Patrick Ryan, Irish-American A. C., 40 feet 3 inches, second; A. McDougall, Irish-American A. C., 37 feet 6 inches, third.

Thirty-five Pound Weight Throw.—Won by Matt McGrath, Irish-American A. C., 56 feet 2 inches; Patrick Ryan, Irish-American A. C., 54 feet 4 inches, second; Patrick McDonald, Irish-American A. C., 52 feet ½ inch, third.

Sixteen-Pound Hammer Throw.—Won by Patrick Ryan, Irish-American A. C., 180 feet 2 inches; A. McDougall, Irish-American A. C., 158 feet 8 inches, second; Patrick McDonald, Irish-American A. C., 141 feet 1¾ inches, third.

All-Around Weight Throwing Contest.—Won by Patrick Ryan, Irish-American A. C., 11 points; Patrick McDonald, Irish-American A. C., 7 points, second; Matt McGrath, Irish-American A. C., 5 points, third.

Three-Mile Handicap.—Won by A. J. Fogel, Irish-American A. C., (145 yards;) T. Hickey, Mott Haven A. C., (225 yards,) second; A. I. Lemberg, Trinity Club, (125 yards,) third; Patrick Flynn, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) fourth. Time—14:48 3-5.

McLOUGHLIN GETS OFFER.

A. A. U. Official May Train Norwegian Athletes for Olympic Games.

William McLoughlin, Amateur Athletic Union official, and John J. McHugh, P. S. A. L. Director, will spend the Summer months in Europe. They leave for the other side on the steamship Abraham Lincoln on July 2.

McLoughlin has received an offer from Denmark athletic authorities to prepare their men for the Olympic games in Berlin in 1916, and while abroad will discuss the matter. If the remuneration warrants it McLoughlin will remain in Denmark to try to make winners out of the Northmen, whose neighbors, the Swedes, under the careful tutelage of Ernie Hjertberg, another American trainer, have already cut their swath in international track and field competition.

McHugh will remain in Europe until early in September. He will visit many cities on the Continent.

West Side A. C. Members' Games.

Before several hundred persons the New West Side Athletic Club yesterday staged its first set of outdoor games, closed to members. It was Ladies' Day at the triangular organization's grounds in West Fifty-fourth Street, and many women witnessed the events. Five events were contested. Neither Pat McDonald nor Bob Erickson gave the exhibitions he was scheduled for. Scratch men fared badly, only one backmark man showing in front. He was Charles Small, President of the club, who captured the eight-pound shot put with an actual effort of 62 feet. This mark has only been beaten twice on the west side field. The summary:

50-Yard Dash.—Won by John Power, (2 feet;) James Robertson, (scratch,) second; P. Baynes, (8 feet,) third. Time—0:05 4-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Larry Fitzpatrick, (35 yards;) James Robertson, (scratch,) second; William Roth, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:06.

Putting Eight-Pound Shot.—Won by C. C. Small, (scratch,) with actual put of 62 feet; William Beekman, with 55 feet 8 inches, second; Michael Reiddy, with 45 feet 10 inches, third.

440-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by James Tuley; William Roth, second; William McCrea, third. Time—1:01.

Running Broad Jump; Handicap.—Won by Charles Schwartz, (2 feet 6 inches,) with actual jump of 19 feet 1 inch; Ed McDermott, (3 feet,) second, with actual jump of 18 feet 6 inches; P. Quinn, (1 foot,) third, with actual jump of 20 feet.

Yacht Race in the Clouds.

Yacht races will be held next Fall in the Great Lake, Colorado, 8,800 feet above the sea level, and Sir Thomas Lipton has donated a silver trophy for the event. Jay E. Adams of San Antonio will be an active competitor, and a good entry list is expected.

The races are held over a 5-mile course, with time limit of one hour and forty minutes. During the regatta, which extends over four or five days, according to the wind, the lake shore is decked in gala attire, while the lake is crowded with small craft, launches, and yachts of different sizes.

The lake has been sounded to a depth of 700 feet, and still there was no indication of bottom. According to geologists, it is a mountain gorge stopped up by a moraine. Although the water is always icy and the depth unknown, there is no record of a fatal accident since the lake was "discovered" by the world at large twenty-five years ago this Summer. The lake is reached by stage. But with the completion of a Government road over the range from Estes Park, concluding a scenic loop of 300 miles, the rocky way will become an automobile thoroughfare.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	8	0
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4

Batteries—Herbert and Kelly; Frill and Tyler.

SECOND GAME.

| | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1914.

ASPECTS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

The completion of the membership of the Federal Reserve Board brings the country face to face with the new departure. Illinois, New York, Alabama, California, and Missouri have each one of the members nominated by the President. Of the two Treasury officials who are ex officio members New York and Virginia have each one. Even if by happy chance the two New York members should act together there can be no possible suggestion that the two members dominate their five colleagues. The only chance of the Eastern Money Trust minority controlling the majority lies in their force of character and intellect. In no other way can New York attain under the new banking freedom the primacy which malice imputed to it for vice under the conditions about to pass away.

It is well that it should be so. It is desirable that the country should learn from its own chosen bankers that the wells of credit are not choked and defiled by the money power of the East. The law-made obstacles to the unlimited supply of currency in 1907 have been removed. The machinery has been supplied by which the banks can, if they choose, supply "money"—meaning either currency or credit, either a deposit balance or cash—to any solvent and deserving borrower. But the installing of the machinery will not remove complaints about the method of its working. Commercial paper can be rediscounted, and banks cannot complain that they are "loaned up" when they are unwilling to accommodate a customer who may think himself entitled to attention. It will be necessary for the bankers to explain that not all commercial paper has rediscount qualities. In the early stages of the new banking freedom it may even appear that commercial loans are rather more difficult than when made in the familiar manner. In proportion that this is so it may turn out that those liking the old ways may cling to them rather than face a demand for payment of their promissory notes strictly according to their tenor. The new system is permissive, not mandatory. It is enfranchisement, not a new slavery. For a time the old and the new will stand side by side, with freedom of choice between them. It is not to be doubted that the new system will survive upon its merits, but they must be demonstrated. To take control away from New York is merely to remove a psychological obstacle to success. In fact, the new system needs New York more than New York needs the new system.

New York will support the new system because it has borne the burden of the old, with scant recognition elsewhere of its weight. When next the continent leans upon New York and asks for $100,000,000 gold quick it will be forthcoming as of old, but with a difference. When that demand is presented—as it will be—the interior will be asked to liquidate its commercial paper in a manner which will be a surprise to those who have been accustomed to compel New York to liquidate its securities. The country will find that the new system is a fetter as well as a franchise, and it is well that it should learn it from bankers representing those who were thinking to gyve the Money Trust.

WHY LAWS?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your article on "Hobson's Bill," you speak of people going on drinking "under hypocritical laws which tend to bring all law into disrespect."

If that be true, then why have any laws for protection? Are not all, at times, broken? C. J. D.

Spring Valley, N. Y., June 11, 1914.

They are. Shall we, therefore, have laws against lying, against overeating, or against drinking intoxicants? Congressman HOBSON does not, be it noted, attempt to amend the Constitution to prohibit any one from taking a drink.

The reason is obvious. Such a law would never be enforced because the sentiment of the community is not stern enough to sanction it. Real laws are merely the formulation of what is already in force through custom. There is a pretty general sentiment, for example, against stealing, and nearly everybody is agreed that filching from one's neighbor is a crime. It is only the exceptional member of society who would steal or would tolerate stealing in his neighbors. Where custom and opinion are thus crystallized the law and its penalties legitimately follow, and, while the law is broken at times, its enforcement is thorough.

But when virtues which are aspirations are sought to be introduced into the statutes, their preachers cannot expect them to be more binding than good resolutions. St. PAUL taught that all such things lay above the law and in the domain of ethics and religion. When, therefore, it is observed that a law passed at the prompting of moral teachers is universally ignored and that the punishments of society are not visited upon those who break it, it is a sign that some other means of appealing to the consciences of individuals would be expedient.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The full account of the collision of the Pretoria with the New York shows that another terrible disaster, one fit to be placed in the category with the loss of the Titanic and the Empress of Ireland, was barely avoided, in the fog east of Nantucket Saturday morning, by the quick judgment and superior seamanship of Capt. W. J. ROBERTS of the American Line boat. If it is true that the German ship was twenty-five miles out of her true course the burden of responsibility for the accident will rest more heavily on her navigator. Meanwhile, the public must share the feeling of the passengers of the New York that a great disaster was prevented by the action of one man. Capt. ROBERTS's handling of his ship from his first glimpse of the Pretoria's lights indicated his knowledge and his prudence. He remembered the two greatest marine disasters of recent years to some effect.

The passengers are to be congratulated, also, on their own behavior. All were on deck, it seems, soon after the collision, and the St. Lawrence disaster was fresh in their minds, but there was no sign of a panic, which is most cheering news. There was nothing particularly cheering, however, in the appearance of the New York as she lay in her berth yesterday, with a hole 32 feet long and 15 feet deep in her side, and the fact that such a collision can happen, in spite of repeated warning and able seamanship, is decidedly discouraging.

DIRECT PRIMARY DEFECTS.

It is becoming evident that if the direct primary system is to be other than a nuisance and a danger in politics, it will have to be radically altered. Conclusive proof of this may be found in a collection of testimony from various States. Complaints are common that the enormous cost of it to the candidates is making it impossible for men without wealth or wealthy backers to run for office, which tends to the debauching instead of the purification of politics; that the selecting of candidates by conventions has been superseded by their selection in private conferences, which strengthens bossism instead of crushing it; that the system of nomination by petition, intended to ascertain the popular will, produces no such result. Here is testimony on that head from Pennsylvania:

> The primary election scandal grows more serious. The payment of $10 a day for "a watcher" at the polls by the Palmer-McCormick Committee and $25 a day for a team and carriage to get out the voters, as was the case in Cumberland and elsewhere; the disbursement of money for editorial puffs by the managers of the Pinchot-Lewis Progressive Committee; the large sums expended by PINCHOT, the Progressive candidate for Senator, although he had no antagonist in the primary; the nauseating tale of bipartisan shady deals in West Philadelphia between the Republican organization and the Ryan-Bonniwell Democratic machine; the stories which are filtering in of intrigue, trickery, prodigal expenditures, alliances with whisky and anti-whisky factions, constitute a catalogue of crimes against decency and propriety, compared to which the old nominating conventions were snug and peaceful harbors. The State-wide primary law requires complete reconstruction.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Some of these things we used to hear of under the old convention system, some of them are new. They clearly show that even if the expenditure described was legitimate, it was such as should not be expected of a candidate or his backers. It would not have been required under the old system, imperfect as that system was. The law was intended to put a stop to boss control in making nominations, but we have evidence from Connecticut that it cannot accomplish that result:

> It must be conceded that it is as easy for the politicians to control open primaries as it is for them to manipulate ward caucuses, if a majority of the voters remain indifferent, and they appear to be as indifferent to direct primaries as they have generally been to the ward, district or town caucus. Whatever the system under which they operate, it is the people themselves who must determine whether they shall have good or bad government. This is the fundamental fact that is completely ignored by the political quacks who urge their nostrums as infallible panaceas. * * * The direct primaries have so far failed to contribute anything of importance or of a forward nature to popular government.—Hartford Courant.

In Ohio the petition feature of the system seems to be working out exactly contrary to what its advocates expected:

> The present primary law will never be a success. It fills with complaints before the nominations are made. There must be some other way for proposing a candidacy. A petition with a thousand or ten thousand names does not certify to the merit of a candidate. It only represents so much work. It does not indicate any popular opinion as to the talent of a candidate. It does not stand for a popular desire at all. The theory of the law is that a petition expresses a public sentiment, and yet anybody may get a petition if he works for it or pays others to do so. Nominating by petition is all sham. The work to get one sometimes deters our best men from becoming candidates. It is an experience that real merit ought to be saved from. There ought to be a better way. It is the duty of the legislature to find one.—Ohio State Journal.

Still another grave defect of the direct primary system has been made plain in Missouri:

> The biennial object lesson on the need for the short ballot, not only in the city but in the county and State, seems even more striking than usual this year. The primary election candidates on four tickets number 369. On a hot day next August the conscientious voter must discharge the duty of indicating those whom he regards best qualified for a great variety of important local and national trusts. Increase in the practical facilities at the disposal of the citizens of large communities for determining the fitness of candidates will not solve the problem. It is to be solved only by decrease in the number of elective officers the voter is called upon to select.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

That the direct primary tends to substitute for the public convention of delegates a private conference is a California objection to the system:

> An American election is supposed to be a contest of principles. The time-honored American way is for a delegate convention to assemble and formulate the propositions for which the party stands at a pending election and upon which any candidates nominated must stand. And that is the best way. It is one of the good things which have been abolished in the name of "reform." We trust that among the things to be done by the next Republican Legislature will be the restoration of the old-fashioned delegate convention as a recognized official body to make a declaration of party principles. Elected conventions are far better than private "conferences." Such conventions can be held now, and in the end will be held, but they ought to be the result of elections held under the protection of the election laws, which will require legislation.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The preliminary nominating petitions are not so easily obtained as the energetic reformers used to expect. There is good testimony to this effect from Ohio:

> Reports have been current for some weeks that petition circulators have had difficulties in many cases to persuade voters to attach their signatures. It used to be said that a person would sign any kind of petition, so long as it involved no expense. That day evidently has passed in Ohio. Even the persuasive appeals of circulators hired at 6 or 10 cents a signature are beginning to find ears deaf to their pleas. So widespread has this attitude become that it is widely prophesied that the next legislature will take steps to eliminate, or at least curtail, the necessity of nominating petitions.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Thus early in its existence the direct primary system is condemned throughout the country. No intelligent student of the development of our institutions should be surprised. The old system was perfectly satisfactory when honestly conducted. The dishonest politician finds direct primaries no obstacle to his work.

FALSE ALARMS BY WIRELESS.

The utility of the wireless system in marine disasters is of inestimable value, and should be safeguarded against either mistake or malice. The need of safeguards is shown almost as often as the occasion arises. When the Empress of Ireland sank she was reinsured in London, with consequent loss to the insurers. The Pacific Mailer Siberian was reported stranded between Yokohama and Hongkong, and the underwriters lost $100,000, although there was no disaster. A German steamer was reported in distress in the Bay of Biscay, when in fact she had gone to relieve the distress of another steamer, and again the insurers suffered wrongly. Thousands suffer grief and alarm in such cases where only a score or two of insurers pay a money penalty. The former is the greater grievance, but it is so diffused that its effects are dissipated and no remedy results. The few insurers by agitating for the protection of themselves against a mere money loss will accomplish what otherwise might not be attempted by law.

The case is not so difficult as it might seem. The danger is less than that of forgery by telegraph, against which there are well-known precautions easily adaptable to wireless. Cable codes and pass words could be used by all authorized wireless operators, and messages without them would receive no attention. It would be even more effective than the use of cable codes. Anybody can write and offer a cablegram at any cable office, but the wireless is used only by experts under conditions making it easy to trace any sender of false news.

Another precaution would be to require each ship with the wireless to report its safety at prearranged intervals. It would be nearly impossible to send a false wireless which would cause alarm if contradictory of the true report of safety. After all is done there will remain regrettable incidents, just as telegraphic errors occur despite all precautions, and heavy penalties when the fault is placed. In the case of the wireless there is a deterrent more effective than in the case of the telegraph. Public opinion protects the wireless in a manner equal to any statute. No one with a spark of manhood would wilfully set a false wireless afloat, and no one could hope to escape with impunity if his turpitude became known.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

It is worth noting that the John Addison Porter Prize of $500 at Yale was awarded this year to the author of an essay on "The Conversion of Pagan Buildings Into Christian Churches in the City of Rome," while "honorable mention" only is accorded to the author of an essay on "The Guarantee of Bank Deposits." The prize is given "for a work of scholarship in any field where it is possible, "through original effort, to gather "and relate facts or principles, or "both, and to present the results in "such a literary form as to make the "product of general human interest." We have no doubt whatever of the wisdom of the award. The subject of the prize essay is assuredly one to inspire a thoughtful man, and one that belongs clearly to a precious part of the literary domain, suggesting a rich perspective of knowledge, imagination, and sentiment.

The other subject is rather raw, perhaps, though it might easily lend itself, in the right hands, to treatment in such a literary form "as to make the product of general human interest." The discussion of guaranteed bank deposits belongs to the very present, its interest is essentially contemporary and may be fleeting. But it is a subject that needs the most careful consideration of well-trained minds, as the idea upon which it is founded, whether heretical or not, is one that cannot be suppressed by derision or light treatment. The "honorable mention" accorded to the author of this essay by the Yale judges, therefore, should be made more public. A scholarly young man of this hour who is willing to devote time and intellectual effort to the consideration and elucidation of such dry yet vital subjects should be encouraged.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Discussing Corporal Punishment.

As bearing on the much-debated question whether children are made better or worse by corporal punishment, The St. Louis Times makes, Yankee fashion, this pertinent inquiry: "If, as a cold-blooded proposition in logic, it is good for children to be beaten, why is it that Jones 'sees red' when his boy is spanked by Neighbor Smith?"

The querist might have gone further and asked why it is that, except in the few cases when punishment for childish misdemeanors is inflicted by a father at a mother's request, each parent is so apt to think—and say—that the severity of the other is either excessive or cruel, needless and unjust, if not downright wicked.

In moments of irritation caused by the children of other people, we all have wished, more or less vehemently, for the right to exercise manual discipline, but we all know that yielding to this temptation means immediate trouble of a rather serious sort, and almost always we refrain. Once, and not so long ago, the power of parents over children was little less than that of life and death, which they had in ancient times, and the privilege of corporal punishment practically at discretion was extended to teachers and employers, on the theory that they stood in the place of parents. Only with the latter, nowadays, does it remain unforbidden in enlightened communities, and even the parents themselves are on the defensive, with every indication that before long they, too, will be expected or compelled to guide their children otherwise than by fear and pain.

The assumption that Mr. Jones, because of his fatherhood, will necessarily use more discretion in beating the Jones boy than Neighbor Smith would is not justified by observation—is, indeed, shown to be a rule with so many exceptions as to be no rule at all. There is excuse for hope that torture, having been abandoned by both State and Church, will not forever linger in its last abiding place, the home.

A Policy Surely Mistaken.

One of New York's eminent representatives of woman suffrage makes in reply to the question why its advocates do not express opinions on questions of general public interest, a statement that warrants, or at least excuses, doubt as to the tactical skill of herself and those who agree with her.

She says that the suffrage women all have views on the political and other problems of the day, and are often strongly tempted to put them in words with whatever of energy and eloquence they can command. They do not do this, it seems—by the way, don't they, more than now and then?—because by so doing they would excite in men other antagonisms besides the one against the removal of franchise discrimination and thereby make gaining the vote more difficult.

There may be something in this argument, for doubtless there are men whose resistance to the extension of the voting privilege would be increased by the conviction or fear that women, if permitted, would make a combined attack on the pet theories and policies of the men in question. But not many men have any such apprehension, most of them knowing by experience and observation that opinions vary among women exactly as they do among men, and that their vote, if they get one, is sure to be divided on the immemorial lines of radical and conservative, exactly as is the masculine vote.

So it is not at all likely that any considerable number of men would be alarmed by an attack, say, on protection, or the defense or condemnation of the President's course in Mexico, made by any woman or group of women. Really, we are not as foolish as that. On the other hand, by proving a competent and intelligent interest in the important questions of the day, women might lose a little, but they would gain much, while utter concentration of attention on a single subject is—well, it hints at the existence of a psychosis, an obsession, a monomania, and therefore the pretense of it is not judicious from the suffrage point of view.

Promotions Cause Discontent.

In a letter printed on this page the other day, a correspondent who signed himself "A Friend of the Soldier" protested with some heat against passing the bill now before Congress to reward with promotion the officers who have served in Panama while the canal has been building.

The writer of the letter did not deny that they had done good work or that it deserved recompense. His objection was to the form of the recompense and for the reason that such promotions are in effect demotions of the officers not fortunate enough to get this assignment.

The injury thus inflicted is real, and it constitutes an old, old grievance in every army. The officer whom lack of influence or mere chance condemns to routine duty naturally thinks that he, too, was competent to utilize opportunities for high achievement, and when the favorites of fortune pass him in the Army List and so delay his own advancement he resents it as openly as the regulations permit. Often he has done quite as hard work as the lucky ones, and sometimes more dangerous work, but he has not won public notice, and he has to be content, or discontent, with lower rank and remuneration than men whose superiority he does not admit.

What the army officer thus maltreated forgets is that precisely similar injustices abound in every walk of life, and seemingly they arise from that "nature of things" which verges so closely on the irremediable. Distinguished service always depends in part upon opportunity, and that never wholly upon desert. It has been suggested that if the Panama promotions were to brevet, not actual, rank, equal glory could be given without inflicting a material hardship in the shape of delayed advancement for those passed over. Civilians find it hard to understand why the soldier values brevet rank, but he does, and highly, and of course estimate makes worth.

A Double Surprise Is Involved.

People who have seen in this country the terpsichorean exploits of the two professional dancers whose exposition of modern dancing is reported to have won the enthusiastic approval of the Very Greatest Ones in England are wondering whether the dances were—well, mitigated, or whether British royalty is not quite as prim as its advertisers have proclaimed.

Of course it is well known that any dance is as virtuous as its dancers by natural impulse or deliberate intention choose to make it, but, in the case of intention, the result depends a good deal upon capacity, and in this instance there was some basis for fear that the Queen MARY of hyper-Victorian tendency toward shock would be at least grieved. It seems that she wasn't.

The episode is very confusing to the mind, so subversive is it of confident assumptions as to both entertained and entertainers. Possibly the explanation of the mystery lies in the fact that the dinner which the dancing followed was given by a Russian Grand Duke. According to pervasive rumor, Russian Grand Dukes are not—prim. Hence if you dine with one of them a noble toleration is essential to the preservation of peace.

THE I. W. W. IN MONTANA.

Mrs. Atherton Says They Succeed Only with the Lower Class of Miners

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sorry that I said nothing in my interview today about the "bohunks," or "dark men," of the mines of Butte. These men get the same wages as the higher type of miners—that is to say, they enjoy the full advantage of the minimum wage of $3.50 a day—but they live like pigs, sending the greater part of their earnings home—to Southern Europe. These are the men that the I. W. Ws. are agitating, not the splendid class of miners one can see at all hours of the day in Butte, well dressed, self-respecting, contemptuous of agitators.

The bohunks stay in their hovels playing cards when not on shift—there are three shifts during the twenty-four hours, the man just off shift dropping into the still warm and unmade bed of the man who leaves for his own shift with little more formality than rising and walking out of the door; and all of the attempts of the companies, the foremen, and the ladies of Butte to persuade these men to live like decent human beings have been futile.

The I. W. Ws. were voted out of the unions two to one, when I was in Butte last June, and it cannot be too forcibly emphasized that it is only with this miserable, brainless scum they are making trouble, not with the representative miners, who are a credit to the entire country. And while the grievances in Colorado may be abominable, they certainly are not in Butte.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, June 14, 1914.

ANGLOPHOBIA ENDEMIC

Confined to New York and Partly Due to British Arrogance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to give one or two reasons in reply to the accusation of the English lady who subscribes herself Ines Hamilton, to account for the anglophobia she declares to exist in this country?

In the first place, may I ask pertinently if the lady has traveled over the United States? From the fact that she has made so sweeping a charge, it is evident that she has not. I will go so far as to assert that your feminine correspondent has probably never set foot outside of Greater New York. In this city she certainly can find some basis for her conclusions. But because a modicum of antagonism toward the English can be found established in New York, it is by no means a criterion that the whole of the United States is infected with a like uncharitableness.

The Americans in the Southern States, and those in many large Eastern cities, as Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, do not entertain any general prejudice toward the British such as the fair writer intimates. I make this affirmation on actual observation. As for the Middle West and the West, I cannot draw from personal experience, but from what I have learned the breezy Westerners are too busy a people to devote their time in the direction of animus toward the "egregious English," (to borrow the phrase of a well-knewn Scottish writer.)

However, I make bold to point out that there are likely reasons why a malady of anglophobia may exist and spread on American or any other soil, and it devolves upon the Englishman to take heed and apply his own remedy.

Quite a number of English people, insular and old-fashioned as many of them are, cannot forget that a great portion of the country that is now the United States was but a few decades ago a colony of Great Britain, and they apparently assume for this reason that a certain special deference should be accorded British descendants of the original stock, who condescend to honor this country with their presence. The unreadiness on the part of "Cousin Jonathan" to kowtow to the egotistical representatives of the British Empire—"the greatest in the world, Sir!"—is somewhat of a shock to the Britisher; it comes so hard, in fact, that he never recovers his mental equilibrium.

HALF AMERICAN.

New York, June 12, 1914.

Old and Young Street Beggars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I was strolling along Riverside Drive this evening a newsboy approached me and asked for a few pennies.

Is this the proper spirit to instill into the young boys of a metropolis like ours?

Another instance is that almost every night there is a man or a woman asking for alms at the foot of the "elevated" stairs.

B. LEO BACHRACH.

New York, June 8, 1914.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

IV.

Many Occupations, Clearly Involving Hazard, Are Not Included Among "Hazardous Employments" Specified in the New Law.

After many months of painstaking study of the Workmen's Compensation act, which becomes operative on July 1, lawyers and experts representing insurance companies preparing to assume risks under the new law have reached the conclusion that even though the act as remedial must be given a liberal construction, its benefits cannot be unduly extended to employments and occupations which are not specified in the text, except where there can be read into the law an obvious intent on the part of the lawmakers that they should be included.

This detailed study of the law has led to a process of elimination through which scores of employments, clearly involving hazard, have been construed as not coming within the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation act. Other occupations involving no seeming risk, on the other hand, are defined by insurance lawyers as clearly within the scope of the law. In regard to many trades and industries the opinion has been expressed that some employments within them are affected by the new law, while others are not. In hundreds of other instances the lawyers are frankly in doubt as to whether the Compensation act applies or not.

This does not mean that employers can escape liability to workmen employed in occupations not affected by the Compensation act because their occupations do not come within the definition of "hazardous employment" given in the new law. Persons in such employments will still have recourse to the courts, where they can bring action under the common-law pleading that negligence on the part of the employer or his agents was responsible for an accident resulting in injury or death. In cases of this nature the pleas of contributory negligence, assumed risk, and fault of fellow-servant may still be entered by the employer-defendant.

Among the broad general conclusions in regard to whether occupations are or are not affected by the law which have been reached after analytical study by legal experts are these:

That all employes, including executive officers, salesmen, and clerks, as well as those occupied solely in processes of manufacture and production, come within the law if employed in one of the "hazardous" groups enumerated in the preceding article of this series.

That any person, not within such a group, but who casually or automatically does work for the same employer in a work or occupation defined in the law as "hazardous" immediately while so working becomes and remains affected by the new law.

That except in the operation and "incidental" repair of vessels of American register and hailing from some port in the State of New York (Group 8) employments, in order to bring the employe within the scope of the law, must be in this State.

That except where the word "repair" explicitly is used in definitions under the forty-two groups of "hazardous" employments within the meaning of the Compensation act, repair work, unless necessarily incidental to "operation," which is explicitly covered by the law, is not affected by its provisions.

In rendering these opinions the insurance lawyers admit that they have not had the benefit of guiding precedents, and that the courts, after the law goes into effect and becomes the basis of litigation, may take the opposite view.

William H. Hotchkiss, who for some years was State Superintendent of Insurance, and who both before he entered the public service and after he retired from office has been widely consulted in the matter of casualty and employer's liability insurance, in a lengthy opinion has set forth his expert view regarding the applicability or non-applicability of the new law to employments included in the various schedules of insurance companies qualified to write workmen's compensation policies. These schedules cover practically every established trade, industry, or employment under which such liabilities may arise.

He reaches the conclusion that only the following trades and industries come wholly within the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation act:

Construction, installation, and operation of electric light and power plants and transmission lines. (Group 12.)

Construction, repair, and operation of telegraph and telephone lines. (Groups 5, 6, and 7.)

Manufacture of shoes and leather products generally. (Group 32.)

Milling, including work in warehouses and storage plants and the operation of grain elevators. (Group 29.)

Mining. (Groups 18 and 19.)

Quarrying. (Group 19.)

Smelting and ore reduction. (Groups 18, 19, and 25.)

Longshore work. (Groups 10 and 29.)

Manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco products. (Group 29.)

In the same opinion these trades, employers, industries, and occupations are construed as affected only in part—that is, some of the employments incidental to them come within the "hazardous" employments defined in the new law, while others do not:

Bakers. (Group 34.)
Confectioners. (Group 34.)
Preparation of food products. (Group 33.)
Manufacturers of chemicals, paints, and drugs. (Groups 25, 26, 27, and 28.)
Coach, carriage, and wagon manufacturers. (Group 24.)
Contractors. (Groups, 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 39, 41, and 42.)
Lumber industry. (Groups 14 and 17.)
Meat packing. (Group 30.)
Metal industries. (Groups 18, 21, and 23.)
Manufacturers of paper products. (Groups 15, 17, 26, and 40.)
Pottery and glass industry. (Groups 19, 20, and 42.)
Printing trades. (Group 40.)
Manufacturers of rubber and composition goods. (Groups 23, 25, and 32.)
Oil production. (Groups 25, 26, and 28.)
Stone industry. (Groups 19 and 42.)
Textile industries. (Groups 37, 38, and 39.)
Ship owners. (Group 8.)
Warehouse and storage concerns. (Groups 10, 12, 22, 29, 31, and 41.)
Wood manufacturers. (Groups, 14, 16, 17, and 36.)

These trades, industries, and occupations, according to opinions rendered by compensation insurance lawyers, do not come in under the provisions of the Compensation act:

BAKING, CONFECTIONERY, AND FOOD PRODUCTS.

Baking powder.	Cocoa.
Butter.	Condensed milk.
Butterine.	Creameries.
Cheese.	Dairies.
Chewing gum.	Lard refining.
Chocolate.	Yeast.

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, AND DRUGS.

Red lead.	Putty.
White lead.	

COACH, CARRIAGE, AND WAGON INDUSTRIES.

Automobile bodies.	Wheels, (wood.)
Axles, (wood.)	

Exception is made for instances where these products are manufactured by the makers of the vehicles.

CONTRACTORS.

Bill posters.	Oil producing.
Boiler scalers.	Packers.
Cleaners.	Safe movers.
Clearing of land.	Salvage operations.
Fire inspectors.	Sewer cleaning.
Fumigators.	Sand blasting.
Grading of land.	Sign erection.
Lamplighters.	Sign painting.
Janitors' work.	Snow removal.
Landscape gardeners.	Street cleaning.
	Wrecking.

It is held also that in this class men employed on the erection of heavy ordnance, on the hanging of flags and bunting for decorative purposes, in the construction of floating docks, on the installation of house furniture or erection of metal furniture and fixtures in offices, in the erection and installation of showcases, the installation and repair of soda fountains, erectors of telescopes, operators on traction harvesting and agricultural machinery, and men working at tree pruning, spraying, and trimming do not come within the provisions of the Compensation act.

MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY.

Cattle drivers.	Live stock shippers.

METAL INDUSTRIES.

Aeroplanes.	Sculptural statuary.
Arms, (small and heavy.)	Sewing machines.
Blacksmiths.	Silo builders.
Clocks.	Slot machines.
Elevators.	Soda water apparatus.
Fire engines.	Speedometers.
Gas holders.	Sprinklers.
Gas meters.	Telegraph apparatus.
Mail boxes.	Telephone apparatus.
Mailing machines.	Telescopes.
Musical instruments.	Voting machines.
Numbering machines.	Watches.
Phonographs.	Watch cases.
Printing presses.	Weighing machines.
Pulley blocks.	Welding.
Pumps.	

RUBBER AND COMPOSITION GOODS.

Corraline.	Lignoid.
Fibroid.	

STONE INDUSTRY.

Adamant plaster.	Millstones.
Barytes.	Mortar.
Emery works.	Plaster.
Flint works.	Slag excavation.
Grindstones.	Slate.
Hone and oilstone.	Soap stone.
Lithoid.	Stone crushing.
Lithographic stone.	Talc mills.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

Artificial feathers.	Feather pillows.
Artificial flowers.	Horse blankets.
Bonnet frames.	Typewriter ribbons.

WOOD MANUFACTURERS.

Blocks.	Picture frames.
Bobbins and spools.	Pyrographic wood.
Coopers, (assembling.)	Refrigerators.
Cork cutting.	School supplies.
Hat blocks.	Tank building.
Incubators.	Trunks.
Masts and spars.	Tubs.
Musical instruments.	Wheelbarrows.
Parquet flooring.	Windmills.
Kindling wood.	Wooden heels.
Piano players.	

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.

Advertising novelties.	Ivory goods.
Appraisers.	Laundries, (hand.)
Asbestos goods.	Livery stables.
Automobile salesrooms.	Lumber dealers.
Awnings and tents.	Mailing companies.
Bone workers.	Match factories.
Butchers' supplies.	Military goods.
Buttons, (horn, wood.)	Mirrors.
Caterers.	Molasses and syrup.
Celluloid goods.	Moving picture employes.
Cellulose.	Mucilage.
Cemetery companies.	Mustard mills.
Charcoal dealers.	News agents.
Coal briquette.	Nurserymen.
Coal merchants.	Oil distributing.
Coffee cleaners.	Painters, (in shops.)
Coffee roasters.	Photographers.
Coffee grinders.	Plating.
Cotton spinning.	Produce dealers.
Crayon works.	Sporting goods.
Crematories.	Stablemen, (inside.)
Culm washing.	Steam heating and power.
Curled hair mfrs.	Storage yards.
Dry batteries.	Surveying.
Egg drying.	Taxidermists.
Electrical insulators.	Thermometers.
Fireproof doors.	Tortoise shell.
Fireproof shutters.	Truss mfrs.
Fishing tackle.	Undertakers.
Florists.	Vinegar plants.
Garbage collectors.	Wares.
Glucose.	Water works, (operation.)
Hair goods.	Whalebone goods.
Horse dealers.	Whip making.
Ice harvesting.	Wire insulation.
Ice dealers.	
Ink works.	
Irrigation.	

These are all within trades, industries or occupations partly covered by the law. In addition to farm laborers, domestic servants, and persons employed on work, even though "hazardous" within the meaning of the compensation law, in which the employer is not engaged for pecuniary gain, and who are specifically excluded from compensation benefits, these employments, according to insurance lawyers, are unaffected by the new law:

Elevator men, except, possibly, when employed in connection with a "hazardous" trade or industry.

Janitors, their helpers, cleaners, &c., except engineers, firemen, electricians, and men employed in buildings on repair work.

There are in addition an almost equal number of employments within the trades and industries only partly affected by the provisions of the new law, which are being classed as doubtful with reference to whether the law applies to them or not.

WHEN MAN SERVED FASHION.

How He Powdered and Painted and Padded in Bygone Days.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the present time man appears so very contented with a certain sobriety, not to say monotony, of raiment, that he can hardly be brought to the bar of good taste because he wears all-white clothes on a hot day. A hasty glance at a hundred pages of Kretschmer and Rohrbach illustrations is enough to convince any one that for three centuries the two sexes vied with each other in the field of fashion.

Long, long ago, man powdered, rouged, and patched; reveled in silk and brocade. He sported a muff, cultivated love locks, and bored his ears. Flowing sleeves, adorned with a profusion of Valenciennes lace, he wore; also long hair, full skirts, and tight waists. The lace ruffles which she multiplied around her throat he squandered on the tops of his boots. In the wardrobe of Cinq-Mars were found 300 pairs of elegant lace-trimmed boots, "each worth a copyhold." Cornuted shoes he wore, with the toes turned up like rams' horns and tied to his knees.

He even indulged in amplitude in covering the surface of the earth by stuffing his clothes with bags and bran. Bulwer tells how a dandy unwittingly seated himself on a chair with a projecting nail, which perforated his huge galligaskins, so that "when he arose and turned and bowed in paying court to the ladies several pecks of bran poured fourth dill, before he became conscious of his rapid emaciation, half the cargo was unloaded on the floor and the luckless man stood there diminished to a spindle, his galloons and sashes dangling about him sorrowfully enough."

D. ROBINSON.

Hempstead, June 12, 1914.

THE OLD GRAD.

Shall I go back?
I can't ignore the call!
I see the ivy on each dull brick wall.
The green stretch of the campus haunts my dreams.
Bird summons sound from waving elms so tall!

Why should I go?
To mark each sadd'ning change,
Old places filled with figures new and strange.
To tread old paths, where, up and down, unseen,
The ghosts of bygone years, in silence, range!

What shall I see?
Seamed faces like my own,
Dulled eyes, which tears for failures, griefs, have known!
Yet will we clasp strong hands, recall dead days,
Speak each to each, in heartening, fervid tone!

Why do I go?
A prodigal am I,
Taught as the years with cruel swiftness fly!
I'd see my Fostering Mother, pledge my love,
My gratitude, my faith, before I die!

ELLA A. FANNING.

FEDERAL CONTROL FOR WATER LINES

Alexander Presents Bill Today to Prevent Pools, Aimed at Restraining Competition.

BARS RAILROAD OWNERSHIP

Measure a Sequel to Investigation of Conference Deals and "Gentlemen's Agreements."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Representative J. W. Alexander of Missouri, Chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, as a result of the recent investigation of shipping combinations by his committee, will introduce tomorrow a bill for the complete governmental regulation of all carriers by water engaged in the foreign and interstate commerce of the United States by placing them under the Interstate Commerce Commission. He expects to obtain action on the proposed legislation before the end of the present session.

The bill aims a body blow at so-called "conference arrangements" or "gentlemen's understandings" between steamship lines having for their purpose the control of competition between conference lines or between them and non-conference lines. The committee's inquiry went fully into this phase of water transportation methods, and at the hearings representatives of the steamship lines explained fully the advantages and disadvantages of such agreements.

Mr. Alexander said tonight that the purpose of the bill in this respect was to preserve to shippers, through effective Government control, the advantages obtainable only by permitting the several carriers in any given trade to co-operate through some form of rate and traffic arrangement, and at the same time prevent the abuses which the committee found to exist. The bill pronounces all deferred rebate arrangements, whether in export, import, or interstate trade, to be illegal.

The bill covers all the recommendations made by the Merchant Marine Committee in its recommendations to the House. It would destroy the "free pass" privilege in much the same manner that railroad passes were discontinued under the interstate commerce law, and also would make it unlawful for a railroad or other common carrier to acquire ownership or control, directly

CENTURY ANNOUNCES OPERA REPERTOIRE

Programme Decided Upon for the First Ten Weeks of the Coming Season.

AN ALTERNATING SCHEDULE

House Opens Sept. 14 with "Romeo and Juliet"—Twelve Performances in Original Languages.

The repertoire of the Century Opera Company for the first ten weeks of next season has been definitely decided upon, and a prospectus will be mailed to subscribers from the Century Opera House on Wednesday.

The house will open for its second season, to consist of twenty weeks of opera, on Sept. 14 with a presentation of Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet." This opera will be given on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights and Saturday afternoon of the first week. The remaining performances of this week will be of "Carmen."

The new alternating schedule of operas will thus be put into effect. "Romeo and Juliet" will have only four performances altogether, although every other work will be given eight times. "Carmen" will be carried over into the second week to alternate with the new opera of that week, "La Boheme." It drops out of the schedule in the third week, "La Boheme" being carried over, and "William Tell" receiving its first performance.

This plan was devised to meet the objection that patrons could never know whom they were to hear when they came to the opera house. The operas will now alternate instead of the principal singers, the cast of each opera remaining the same through all its presentations except in cases of indisposition. The new plan also lightens up the burden of rehearsal for the principals to some extent.

The prospectus also announces that there will be twelve evenings of operas in their original language, two each of "La Boheme," "La Traviata," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Pagliacci," and "Cavalleria Rusticana" in Italian and "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser" in German. All other performances of these and other operas during the first ten weeks will be in English. The number of foreign language performances during the second ten weeks will depend on the success which the experiment meets during the first ten weeks. The first Sunday night concert will begin on the evening of Sept. 27, the beginning of the third week of the season. These concerts will occur every Sunday night of the season thereafter, and on certain Sunday evenings vocal and instrumental artists outside the membership of the company will be engaged to head the concert programmes.

The complete list of operas for the first ten weeks, with their dates of first performance, is as follows:

"Romeo and Juliet," Monday night, Sept. 14; "Carmen," Tuesday night, Sept. 15; "La Boheme," Tuesday night, Sept. 22; "William Tell," Tuesday night, Sept. 29; "La Traviata," Tuesday night, Oct. 6; "Lohengrin," Tuesday night, Oct. 13; "Lucia di Lammermoor," Tuesday night, Oct. 20; "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," Tuesday night, Oct. 27; "Faust," Tuesday night, Nov. 3; "Tannhäuser," Tuesday night, Nov. 10, and "The Barber of Seville," Tuesday night, Nov. 17.

First performances of all these operas will be in English, with the exception of this list which will be new at the Century Opera House are "William Tell," "Tannhäuser," and "The Barber of Seville."

The repertoire for the second half of the season has not yet been announced. It is said that operas from which it will be selected include "Madam Butterfly," "The Jewels of the Madonna," "Louise," "Thais," "Aida," "Martha," "The Tales of Hoffmann," "La Gioconda," "Il Trovatore," "Rigoletto," "Hänsel and Gretel," "Samson and Delilah," and "The Secret of Susanne." The International Ballet will also be presented.

MISS ELSIE BORG WEDS.

Becomes Bride of Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith at Home Ceremony.

The marriage of Miss Elsie Helen Borg to Dr. Alfred Norton Goldsmith took place at the home of the bride, 43 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Justice Eugene A. Philbin, a friend of the family, in the presence of the immediate relatives and a few friends. Mrs. Goldsmith is the daughter of the late Simon Borg, the railroad official and banker, and is the sister of Sidney Cecil Borg of the firm of Simon Borg & Co., bankers, of this city.

Dr. Goldsmith is a graduate in sciences of Columbia University, and is at present an assistant professor in the College of the City of New York.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Marcus Loew's new scheme of having open-air vaudeville, motion pictures, and vaudeville at Ebbetts Field, Brooklyn, will be started next Saturday.

Leopold Stokowski, the conductor of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, has been engaged to conduct one of the festival concerts in Munich early in August. The soloists engaged for this concert are Mme. Charles Cahier and Mme. Olga Samaroff, the wife of Mr. Stokowski.

Deidre Doyle has been engaged for the role of Miss Gregory, the leading woman's part in the Anglo-Chinese play, "Mr. Wu," which is to be produced by Walker Whiteside this coming season. Miss Doyle played the title role in Henry W. Savage's production of "Everywoman," and in that same manager's production of "Madame X."

Arthur Byron's leading woman in the Chicago company of "Today," which opens early in the Fall, will be Bertha Mann, a young actress who was engaged for the role of Lily Wagner after George Broadhurst and Harry von Tilzer had seen her in a one-act dramatic piece called "The Worth of a Man," which was in the series of short plays presented at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre a few months ago under the auspices of the United Theatrical Association.

Mlle. Roshanska, the exponent of East Indian dances, has offered a prize of $100 to the poster department of the Art Students' League for a suitable poster to be used by her on her return to America next season. The contest will close Monday, Aug. 24. The prize will be awarded some time during the first week of September.

CELESTINS
VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
NOTICE
Regarding SPLITS
SPLITS have now been placed on the market and should be asked for at all first-class Bars and Restaurants.
ASK FOR
CELESTINS

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

D. A. R. Officers Expected This Week to Unveil Fountain in Cheshire

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 14.—Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Baldwin and Miss Lucille Baldwin will end a long mountain automobile trip tomorrow, when they return to New York. They passed through the Berkshires into the Green Mountains and to the Canadian line and returned over one of the new trails.

Mrs. William A. Whittlesey, a niece and one of the heirs of Samuel J. Tilden, is seriously ill at her country place in New Lebanon, N. Y.

Thomas Shields Clarke is attending the commencement exercises at Princeton University.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster have gone to New York for the remainder of the polo contests.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins, Sr., arrived yesterday at their estate in Lee. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins, Jr., will arrive tomorrow.

Fred. G. Crane and Judge Charles L. Hibbard have gone to New Brunswick for salmon.

Francis E. Leupp will speak at a meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Lee, Thursday.

The annual water sports by the Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club will be held at the clubhouse floats on the Fourth of July. Miss Civilez Alexandre, Miss Anna R. Alexandre, Miss Mary Shotter, Miss Josephine De Geredorff, Miss Anita Delafield, and Miss Irene Turnure will compete in swimming events.

Mrs. C. C. Riggs has arrived at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge. Also there are Mr. and Mrs. John Lathrop, Mrs. E. L. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Shaw, and John A. Stevens of New York.

Mrs. H. LeRoy Jones is expected by the middle of the week at Wyaka, the Bishop estate in Pittsfield.

William B. Osgood Field and George W. Folsom have been appointed a committee to prepare plans for a park on town land on Main Street. The park will be cared for by the Village Association.

Mrs. H. Neil Wilson of Wendell Avenue, Pittsfield, will entertain Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Miss Flora Fitch of the National Society, D. A. R., who will arrive Tuesday to take part in the unveiling of a fountain in Cheshire to be dedicated to the Berkshire Yeomanry in the Revolution, the gift of Mrs. Saunders Johnston of Washington. Also arriving for the dedication will be Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Joseph E. Ransdell of the National Society, Mrs. Joseph S. Wood, Mrs. Francis W. Roberts, Honorary State Regents, and Miss Grace M. Pierce, State Historian of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lyman of Brooklyn, Mrs. William A. Weston, Mrs. William H. Kirby, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cole of New York are at the Curtiss Hotel. Ethan Allen and his son, Horace B. Allen, who have been at the hotel, have gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark G. Voorhees are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom at Sunnyridge.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre is returning to Spring Lawn from Meadow Brook tomorrow.

Mrs. William A. Brown and Mrs. William H. Pomeroy have arrived at Hotel Aspinwall for the season. Also there are Mrs. Paul Harwood, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Nutting, Mrs. Laura A. Peck of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Linford Smith of Pittsburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Russell of New York, F. C. Harris, and M. G. Eager of Philadelphia have arrived at the Maplewood in Pittsfield.

SOCIAL NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Daughter Born to Count and Countess de San Esteban—Personals.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 14.—At the residence of Count de San Esteban de Canongo, Secretary of the Spanish Embassy, this morning a daughter was born to the Count and Countess. From residents of the Summer colony many floral tributes were sent to Stoneleigh, where it was stated that mother and daughter were doing well. Soon after the arrival of the little daughter, the Rev. William B. Meenan, pastor of St. Mary's Church, christened the child Maria de Las Mercedes Cristina. The child is on her mother's side is a niece of Queen Natalie of Servia and a granddaughter of the late Prince Sturdza of Rumania. On her father's side the child's grandmother is the Marquise de San Carlos de Pedroso of France. There are two other daughters of Count and Countess de San Esteban, Lola and Margarita.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson of New York are occupying the Parker cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. William Earl Dodge of New York are here today.

Mrs. William Barclay Parsons gave a dinner at Pine Lodge tonight.

Yachts arriving today included the Aloha, Commodore Arthur Curtiss James; Eugenia, J. B. Herreshoff; Aida, Tillinghast of Providence, and schooner Vagabond, Hermann Oelrichs. The Aloha sailed later in the day. The auxiliary schooner yacht Intrepid arrived this afternoon from the eastward, with the owner, Capt. Lloyd Phoenix, Col. John Schuyler Crosby, Theodore C. Zerega, and John R. Buchanan on board.

Overlooking sea and country, Commodore Arthur Cutiss James is having a breakfast room added to Beacon Hill House on the terrace.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas O. Selfridge of Washington and Mrs. J. B. Lenning of Philadelphia are at their Jamestown cottages for the Summer.

Thirteen bathers enjoyed the surf at Bailey's Beach yesterday. The beach will go into commission for the Summer next Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Townsend Burden, Jr., will come to Newport after the polo tournament to visit Mrs. Burden at Fairlawn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Robinson Bear of New York are occupying a cottage in Jamestown.

TUXEDO HAS JUNE LURES.

Musicals at the Club Will Be Weekly Attractions.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, June 14.—Many of those who went to the polo games yesterday remained over night in town and motored out today for luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Moncil, who will go to Southampton for the Summer, gave a dinner at the club on Friday night to a party of twenty-five. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus B. Field, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rossiter Betts, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Whitfield, Mr. and Mrs. George Grant Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Van Sinderen, Mrs. John Murray Mitchell and E. C. Kent.

Week-end parties were given by William McNeil Rodewald, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Van Hoffman, M. F. and Mrs. W. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Earle Stevens.

Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane entertained Capt. and Mrs. W. G. A. Van Neck of London over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Gerard spent Sunday with Mrs. Charles S. Coster. Representative and Mrs. R. F. Hobson of Alabama are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hull.

Other visitors today are Mr. and Mrs. W. Cronckie, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart C. Schenck, S. G. Peyton, H. L. Lindeburg, Mrs. Newbold Morris, L. J. Pooler, Mr. W. Tilton, H. C. Drayton, Mrs. Harmon Wright, Miss Wright and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wellman.

The weekly yacht race was won by Gordon Fellows; F. F. Carey, second; P. Lorillard, Jr., third, and Commodore F. De F. Foster, fourth. Eight started.

The Tuxedo Club has arranged for a series of musicals each Saturday at the clubhouse. The first will be held next Saturday and will be followed by many dinners and a dance.

Arrivals on the Liner New York.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the New York from Southampton and Cherbourg were:

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Allen, Mrs. M. Beaumont, William Bowen, T. A. Bush, the Rev. F. E. Clark, Mrs. F. T. Coleman, Miss Annie Dinsmore, Miss Anna Ely, W. T. Fox, E. S. Field, Mrs. R. M. French, Miss V. D. Gandson, P. A. Hamilton, Ray Howell, Mrs. R. B. Lane, Miss Alice Lee, Miss N. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Moore, Miss W. Mun, Mrs. Dora Patterson, Miss Frances Perry, Miss E. V. Rice, Mrs. A. S. Richards, H. W. Sage, Miss G. Spencer, Miss R. S. Lansu and Miss Ethel Nanen.

NEW VOICE CARRIER MAGNIFIES THE TONE

Crowd in Madison Square Hears from Horn Loud Replies to Questions.

MICA USED FOR DIAPHRAGM

Inventor Says the Instrument Is Portable and Can Be Talked Through from Either End.

A crowd gathered at Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon to witness a demonstration of the callophone, a new modification of the telephone, invented by Nathan A. Kurman, an English inventor, who has been in this country for seven years.

What appeared to be an ordinary telephone and receiver were placed on a desk in the company's office on the twenty-fourth floor of the tower. From this a wire extended out of the window and down to an instrument on an automobile in Twenty-fourth Street, to which was attached a horn similar to a phonograph horn. A person spoke into the telephone in the office, and the voice was made so much louder that it could be heard half way across Madison Square.

The speaker asked one of the company's men in the street a question, and he walked a short distance away from the horn before replying. As a further test the man on the street walked to the edge of Madison Square Park, about 100 feet from the instrument on the automobile, and asked the men in the office a question. The reply, which could be heard by the audience as it emanated loudly from the horn, indicated that he had been understood perfectly. Several reporters tried the instrument from both ends with similar results, and the curiosity of the crowd was aroused.

"What is the advantage of the callophone over the instruments in use at the Grand Central Station used for train announcers?" the inventor was asked.

Mr. Kurman explained that the announcers, called magnaphones, required 110 volts of electricity and that the callophone was operated with 6, which were supplied in the demonstration from several small dry cells. The smaller voltage, he said, obviated the necessity of using a water-cooled transmitter, and in other ways reduced the cost of equipment.

"The biggest feature of the invention," he said, "is the fact that it is portable and can be talked through at either end. The horn of the apparatus could be placed in the Metropolitan Opera House and an audience in Philadelphia or San Francisco, with receivers at their ears, could listen to Caruso.

"Can the débutante talk through the electric light on her ceiling while her maid fixes her coiffure, or while she is lying down, or writing a letter?" asked a woman.

"Certainly," Mr. Shafer replied. "And, in case she talks in her sleep, she can switch off the current before she retires, as with an ordinary telephone."

Ability to hide the transmitter and receiver behind a glass globe over electric lights, he said, would make the instrument of great value in any sort of detective work in which recorded conversations would be of service.

Mr. Kurman, who is 30 years old, said that he was born in London and ran away from home to escape entering the navy when he was 16 years old. He said that he went to Africa and was employed in the plant of an electric company and there became interested in the science of vibrations.

In San Francisco, the inventor said, he saw a woman in a shop window demonstrating a face cream and wrinkle eradicator and began work on an instrument which would enable her to talk to her audience while demonstrating, and to answer any questions that were put to her. N. L. Shafer, whose home was in California, backed him financially, and a patent was applied for when he had finished the present instrument. The patent was granted on May 29 last.

TO AID NEWSBOYS' CLUB.

Receipts of Two Theatres to Go to Summer Camp Fund.

To assist in the effort to raise funds for the maintenance of the Summer camp of the Newsboys' Home Club at Woodland Beach, Lee Shubert has arranged to place at the disposal of the Benefit Committee of the organization the Lyric and Casino theatres during the week of June 22, when the proceeds of the attractions at those places will be given to the fund. At the Lyric Theatre Mr. Shubert will show the motion-picture tableaux "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

Paul J. Rainey has arranged to lecture at some of the performances of the 1914 edition of his African hunt pictures, which will be shown at the Casino Theatre. He will tell of the many thrilling experiences he had in obtaining the 5,000 feet of film through the African jungle.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," will be present at the opening performances at the Lyric. Mr. Shubert will present several novelties in addition to the regular programme at each theatre.

UNHURT BY 6-STORY FALL.

Nine-Year-Old Boy Astounds Surgeons Ready to Operate on Him.

When Morris Sevassky, a nine-year-old boy, was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday after falling from the roof of the six-story tenement house in which he lived at 89 Division Street, he astonished the surgeons by jumping from the operating table and crying for his mother.

An examination showed that the most serious thing the boy was suffering from was shock. His playmates said he had tried to jump across the space between 89 and 91 Division Street and had fallen between the buildings. The bottom of the air shaft between the two houses was littered with rags and rubbish, which had served as a cushion for his fall.

CUBAN BEES CANNOT STING.

American Apidae Kill Them and Steal Stored Honey.

The native bee of Cuba, unlike the American honey bee, has no stinger and can be handled without fear. An American apiarist in a Pinar del Rio town imported some American bees recently, says The Times of Cuba, and, because of their superior armament, they soon became masters of the surrounding sweetness, much to the disgruntlement of the native honey raiser. The American bees stung their rivals to death, carrying off the stored honey in triumph.

"What chance has a Cuban got against the Americans!" exclaimed one owner of vanquished honey gatherers. "They even arm their bees."

Tichner Society Memorial.

The Samuel Tichner Society dedicated a memorial at Mount Carmel Cemetery yesterday afternoon, and the exercises were witnessed by a large number of the society's members and friends. The Rev. Dr. M. Krauskopf offered the opening prayer, and the choir of the Sixty-third Street Temple sang the dedication hymn. The memorial was dedicated by Samuel Marx, and formally accepted by the society's President, Martin Pick. Speeches were made by Congressmen Walter M. Chandler and Henry M. Goldfogle and by ex-Register Ferdinand M. Levy. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Greenfield pronounced the benediction.

BETTER BABY WEEK COMING.

City to Start Big Educational Campaign for Mothers on June 20.

More than a quarter of a million New Yorkers won't be able to read the big illuminated sign which is coming to Broadway and the billboards and posters everywhere that are to announce Greater New York baby week, June 20 to 26. They won't be able to read the signs because every one of the quarter of a million is under 2 years old. But nearly everybody else will read the signs and kno wthat Father Knickerbocker is planning a big campaign to keep the babies well during the blighting Summer months and to make New York lead all other cities in reducing the toll of infant deaths.

Among the features of the week will be an automobile outing in all the boroughs for mothers and babies, and special music, written for the occasion. There also will be visiting days and special exercises at all infant welfare centres, 2,000,000 pieces of educational literature will be distributed, and local meetings of mothers in schoolhouses and recreation centres will be held everywhere.

The Mayor has appointed commissions and the most prominent civic organizations have agreed to supervise the work, among them being the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Advertising Men's League, the Advisory Council of the Board of Health, the Babies' Welfare Association, the Federation of Churches, the Association of Catholic Charities, the New York Board of Jewish Ministers, the Federation of Women's Clubs, and the New York Conference on Charities.

Mayor Mitchel has been appointed Honorary President of the Baby Week Commission, and will take an active part in the week's programme. He has appointed Seth Low as President, William A. Marble Vice President, and eleven Honorary Vice Presidents, including the Borough Presidents and Dr. Sigismund S. Goldwater, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, George McAneny, William A. Connolly, Charles J. McCormack, Thomas W. Churchill, and Mrs. Henry Villard. There are twelve on the Executive Committee, including members of all the principal charity organizations in the city.

The Mayor has appointed fifty well-known citizens to serve on the General Committee, and on them the bulk of the work will devolve.

SEVEN AWAIT ADOPTION.

Mother Insane, Father Dying, These Children Need Homes.

Seven children, the oldest 10 years and the youngest 16 months old, are now awaiting adoption at the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society at 229 East Broadway. There are four boys and three girls, and they are the children of Walker Jesosky, now dying of hasty consumption at a sanitarium up the State. Three months ago the family was united and happy in Buffalo, N. Y., when the mother, Fannie Jesosky, became insane and was sent to a State hospital. After a month the father brought his children to this city and placed the family in two little rooms in the tenement at 50 Ridge Street.

He is a shoemaker, and was out all day and part of the night, as he always worked overtime, and Mollie, the eldest, became the little mother of the family. She cared for them, and, being ambitious, went with her sister Cecile to night school. Jesosky worked so hard and such long hours that two weeks ago he was seized with consumption. A friend of his sent him to a sanitarium, where he is now dying. The children were left alone with no money, and only Mollie to take care of them. The neighbors helped out all they could, but they are all poor and could not do much. Mary tried to get work, but found that she could not leave the little ones, although Cecile, who is 8 years old, did her best to take her place.

At last the neighbors could help them no longer, and they were taken to the Hebrew kindergarten and Day Nursery at 35 Montgomery Street. They could not remain here, and their story was told to Jacob H. Luria, Superintendent of the Hebrew Sheltering and Aid Society, who sent the baby, Elizabeth, to the orphan asylum, and took the others to the home at 229 East Broadway.

The children were all born in this country, although their parents were born in Russia. They are devoted to one another, and are unhappy at the prospect of being parted. Mollie, the oldest, is 10 years; Cecile is 8, Hyman 7, William 6, Louis 5, Meyer 4, and Elizabeth, the baby, 16 months. At the society home they say the children are quiet, shy little things, and would greatly appreciate a home.

WAR PROBLEM FOR GUARD.

Major Gen. O'Ryan to Order Mobilization of Part of the Force.

To avoid confusion, delays, and uncertainties, which have always existed at the outbreak of war when the National Guard and Volunteers have assembled for muster into the Federal service, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, who returned from the Army War College at Washington a few days ago, has prepared a practical problem in order that the troops may be thoroughly prepared for any emergency.

To this end he will order seven branches of the National Guard of New York to "prepare for mobilization for war" within a few days. Their officers will be commanded to raise the number of men in the ranks to full war strength, and the Chief Quartermaster will prepare a mobilization camp as soon as the order is given.

The organizations will be directed to assemble at 8 o'clock on the morning following the issuance of the order, and drills and instruction are to be commenced at once. A medical examination of each officer and private will be made, and records of their finger prints taken. The only detail necessary to muster them into the Federal service will be the taking of oath of office or enlistment.

The Major General's order will take the form of what is known as a "war problem," and will be issued to give the men experience and to prepare a part of the Guard for sudden emergency. The branches to receive the order are Company B, Seventeenth Infantry; Company K, Forty-seventh Infantry; Troop A, First Cavalry; Machine Gun Troop, cavalry; Battery F, First Field Artillery; Battery B, Second Field Artillery, and Company D, Twenty-second Engineers. Lieut. Col. William H. Sage, U. S. A., has been designated as the chief mustering oficer for the problem, and will have a number of assistants from the Guard. Major Sanford H. Wadhams, U. S. A., will be the chief medical officer, and will be assisted by the Guard's medical corps.

It is understood that the war problem will in no way affect previously made plans for Summer encampments of the different branches of the Guard.

Commerce Celebration Plans.

A meeting of the Chairmen of various committees of the New York State Commercial Tercentenary Commission, which was incorporated last year to celebrate the anniversary of the beginning of chartered commerce in New York, will be held this afternoon in the office of the President of the commission, Herman Ridder. The commission announced last night that under the act passed by the last session of Legislature appropriating $100,000 for the celebration, it was forwarding its plans for children's festivals in the city during July and August and arranging for an exhibition at Grand Central Palace from Aug. 8 to 29. An "international music festival" will be held from Sept. 7 to 14, and there will be street pageants from Sept. 15 to Oct. 11.

Tablet to Mary Wyckoff Knox.

At the Children's Day services of the Middle Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, at Second Avenue and Seventh Street, last evening a mural tablet was unveiled and dedicated to the memory of Mary Wyckoff Knox, who devoted her life to helping the people of the east side. The tablet was erected with funds contributed by many of the persons whom she had at one time befriended. Mary Wyckoff Knox was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Knox, senior minister of the Collegiate Church, who died in 1856. The services last night were under the direction of the Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg, who also preached the sermon.

WEDDINGS HALTED BY FIRE IN CELLAR

"Movie" Audience Wouldn't Budge for Police, Though Smoke Was Thick.

LONDON CASINO DAMAGED

Enormous Crowd in Bronx Was Hard to Handle and Several Arrests Were Made.

Harry Cooper was sitting outside his piano store at 3,869 Third Avenue, near 172d Street, last night when he smelled smoke. He found it was coming from the cellars under the building called the London Casino in which his store is one of five. He turned in an alarm.

There is an open air moving picture show back of the stores in the large building, and the hall above the stores was filled with the guests at two weddings. When Policeman Witten of the Tremont Station arrived he ran to the moving picture show and told the patrons they must get out. Instead of becoming panic-stricken, the audience, which by this time could plainly see smoke coming from the cellar, hooted the policeman and refused to move.

By this time Fire Chief Poling had turned in a second alarm, and the reserves of the Tremont Station, under Acting Capt. Brady, arrived. The police Captain got the moving picture manager to make a speech, telling the patrons that by order of the police and Fire Department the theatre was closed for the evening. Then they consented to leave. Although the majority of the audience was made up of women and children, they filed out in perfect order and with no undue haste.

In the halls upstairs two couples were about to be married. They were Harry Cotlowitz and Gertrude M. Champagne of 1,606 Bathgate Avenue, whom Rabbi Sokoloff was to unite, and Isidor Shor and Tillie Klieman of 565 East 178th Street, for whom Rabbi Goldstein was to perform the ceremony.

The wedding parties did not know anything about the fire until the clanging bells of the engines warned them and the police broke in. The ceremonies were postponed for awhile, the couples and their guests waiting close by, with many an anxious thought of the wedding supper. After the last fire engine had departed they returned, the marriages were solemnized, and the wedding festivities were renewed as if nothing had happened.

The fire was found to have started in the cellar of No. 3,867, which is used as a storeroom for the furniture establishment of A. Siegel. From here it spread to the communicating cellars in the other stores of the building. There was a great deal of smoke, and this furnished the chief difficulty for the firemen. Holes were cut in some of the floors and lines of hose run through. The fire was finally subdued without having been allowed to get above the cellar, except in spots. The damage was estimated at $5,000. The building is owned by the Zarland Realty Company.

Acting Capt. Brady had a good deal of trouble with the large crowd which collected and tried to break through the fire lines. Three men were arrested and locked up, charged with disorderly conduct and using profane language.

While the fire was in progress there suddenly came a shout from a man who was standing in the crowd at the corner of 172d Street. He was holding the wrist of a young man, and cried that he had felt the man reaching into his pocket. Policeman McIntyre arrested the young man. At the station the complainant gave his name as Marcus Mahankin of 1,660 Bathgate Avenue, and the prisoner as Henry Wagner of 1,460 Bathgate Avenue.

The surface cars on Third Avenue were tied up while the fire burned, and the passengers made a large addition to those watching the fire. The elevated trains were not interrupted.

WOODS STARTS REHEARSALS

Premiere of 'He Comes Up Smiling' July 6—Other New Productions.

A. H. Woods, the theatrical manager, begins today to put into effect his plans for the coming season by starting rehearsals at the Eltinge Theatre of the Byron Ongley and Emil Nyitray comedy, "He Comes Up Smiling." In support of Douglas Fairbanks, who will be starred in this play, will be Patricia Collinge, George Backus, George Howell, Edward R. Mawson, Harry Harwood, Robert Kelly, Eduard Durand, and Rexford Kendrick. The first performance will be given at Atlantic City on July 6, and it will be brought into New York soon after.

Mr. Woods's next opening will be Lew Fields in "The High Cost of Living," which will have an out-of-town premiere on Aug. 10. In the support of Mr. Fields will be Alice Hegeman, Vivian Martin, George Hassell, Billie Taylor, Desmond Kelley, Harry Beresford, Ernest Lambart, Jeanette Bageard, Nicholas Burnham, and Julia Ralph.

Among those in the company which will be seen in "Innocent," by George Broadhurst, from the Hungarian of Arpad Paszter, will be Arthur Lewis, John Findlay, George Probert, Julian L'Estrange, and Joseph Granby. The first performance will be given out of town on Aug. 24, just prior to the New York engagement.

A week later, on Aug. 31, John Mason will make his first appearance in the new play by Owen Davis, "Drugged." Others in the cast will be William Sampson, Robert McWade, Frank Thomas, Amelia Gardner, Katherine LaSalle, Helen Fulton, Guy Nichols, and John Miltern. John Emerson will stage the production, which will also come to New York shortly after its out-of-town premiere.

8,000 HEAR PARK CONCERT.

Big Throng in the Mall for First Sunday Afternoon Programme.

More than 8,000 persons gathered in the Mall in Central Park yesterday to hear the first of the season's Sunday afternoon concerts under Park Commissioner Cabot Ward's new scheme of park music. The orchestra, which was under the direction of Adolph Rothmeyer, conductor for the last three years at the Metropolitan Opera House Sunday night concerts, consisted of fifty-two pieces, as against fifty pieces in former years.

At the close of the concert many music lovers came forward to congratulate Mr. Rothmeyer on the excellence of his programme and the quality of the concert. Mr. Rothmeyer conducted with spirit and ability. He gave two encores. Michael Svedrofsky, the soloist, also granted an encore.

After seeing the crowd of more than 7,000 persons who gathered to hear the Saturday evening concert, Park Commissioner Ward had given orders for benches to seat 600 additional persons, bringing the total number of seats up to 3,000. More than 5,000 persons remained standing throughout the concert.

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WM. HAMMERSTEIN FUNERAL

Hundreds of Managers and Actors Follow His Body to Grave.

The funeral of William Hammerstein, manager of the Victoria Theatre, who died last Tuesday night, took place yesterday morning from his late residence, 315 Central Park West. The services were conducted at the Temple Israel at 120th Street and Lenox Avenue, and the interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Most of the well-known theatrical men of New York attended the funeral and in addition hundreds of vaudeville actors followed the body of the dead manager to the grave. The house was filled with flowers sent by theatrical managers and actresses and actors. The United Booking Offices of America sent as a tribute the chair which Mr. Hammerstein had occupied in its office covered with flowers.

The honorary pall bearers were Percy G. Williams, E. F. Albee, Martin Beck, J. J. Murdock, William Fox, Marcus Loew, William Morris, Pat Casey, Walter Rosenberg, and Louis J. Vorhaus. Morris Gest was to have been one of the pall bearers, but he was so affected at the home of Mr. Hammerstein that he fainted and could not go with the funeral cortege.

The services at the synagogue were extremely simple and a eulogy was delivered by the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris. A tribute to Mr. Hammerstein was delivered at the grave by Mr. Vorhaus.

MISS RHINELANDER BURIED.

Interment Made in Historic Graveyard of St. Paul's Church.

A burial in the historical graveyard of St. Paul's Church was witnessed yesterday afternoon when Miss Serena Rhinelander, who died Thursday night in her home, 14 Washington Square, was interred in the family vault.

The services were conducted in the Church of the Ascension by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, and then the coffin was conveyed to the churchyard of St. Paul's Church, Broadway and Fulton Street.

The Rhinelander family, one of the oldest in the history of New York, has a vault in the cemetery, and the death of Miss Rhinelander necessitated the opening of it.

It was said that there had not been an interment in St. Paul's Churchyard for almost a year.

THOS. A. PHELAN DEAD.

Apoplexy Kills First President of National Tea Association.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., June 14.—Thomas A. Phelan, first President of the National Tea Association and one of the leading tea importers in the country, died today of apoplexy at his home in Larchmont. He retired from active business a year ago at the age of sixty-eight.

Mr. Phelan was Chairman of the Government commission appointed in 1889 to revise the system of grading teas under the new import law. When the National Tea Association was established, in 1903, he was chosen President, and was twice re-elected. At the time of his retirement from business he was head of the firm of George W. Lane & Co. of New York. A wife and four sons survive him.

Dr. George P. Bradley, U. S. N.

Dr. George P. Bradley, 65 years old, a retired Medical Director of the United States Navy, is dead in South Lancaster, Mass. He was born in Fryeburg, Maine, and entered the navy as an Assistant Surgeon in 1870. In 1874 he was promoted to be Passed Assistant Surgeon; was made Surgeon in 1883 and a Medical Inspector in 1887, and served on the Indiana until 1897. Dr. Bradley was in charge of the Mare Island Naval Hospital until 1900, and was made a Medical Director in that year. Dr. Bradley was in charge of the Naval Hospital in Washington from 1903 until 1905, and was also in charge of the Naval Museum of Hygiene. From 1905 until 1907 he was in charge of the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth.

Obituary Notes.

LAWRENCE P. WASHBURN, for sixteen years city editor of The Salem (Mass.) Evening News, died in that city yesterday.

ELIZABETH SUMNER, 55 years old, died yesterday at her home, 76 Lincoln Street, Flushing, following an operation. Her husband, the late John Sumner, who was prominent in fraternal organizations, and one of the best-known volunteer firemen of the State, died ten years ago.

LOUISE STOCKTON, a social worker, editorial writer, music critic, and club organizer, is dead at her home in Buffalo in her seventy-fifth year. She had lived most of her life in Philadelphia and was prominent in uplift and reform work in that city. She was the author of "Dorothea," "Apple Seeds and Briar Thorn," "A Sylvan City," and "Quaint Corners."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ABELES.—June 7, 478 Central Park West, to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Abeles, a son.

GOTTLIEB.—June 9, 450 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Gottlieb, a son.

ISAACS.—June 11, 1076 East 17th St., to Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Isaacs, a son.

KASSLER.—June 12, 601 West 139th St., to Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Kassler, a daughter.

KORNHEISER.—June 9, 510 West 140th St., to Mr. and Mrs. P. Kornheiser, a son.

Engaged.

BAYER—HAHN.—Fannie Hahn to Clarence F. Bayer.

BUSCH—MILLER.—Sadie Miller to Harry Busch.

CHICHESTER — WILSHUSEN. — Helen F. Wilshusen to Dr. Harvey N. Chichester.

FEDERGREEN—SCHAAP.—Doris Schaap to Irving Federgreen.

GOLDSTEIN — GOODSTEIN. — Hazel Goodstein to Dr. Bernard Goldstein.

GREDINGER — GLICK. — Cecilia Glick to Philip H. Gredinger.

HANDEL—MORRIS.—Regina V. Morris to Louis F. Handel.

HERBST — FINKELSTEIN.—Sadie Finkelstein to Dr. Max Herbst.

JOSEPH—ROTHBART.—Louise D. Rothbart to J. George Joseph.

KAFTEN—GLICKLICH.—Pauline Glicklich to Joseph Kaften.

KALISKI—KAHN.—Beryl Kahn to Jesse Kaliski.

KAPLAN—RUBIN.—Ella Rubin to Ira L. Kaplan.

MANISCHEWITZ — GOLDSTEIN. — Minnie Goldstein to Meyer V. Manischewitz.

MILLER—GREENE.—Evelyn M. Greene to Alfred D. Miller.

MODELL—GLASSBER.—Miriam Haber to E. Frank Modell.

NICHTHAUSER—DIAMOND.—Julia Diamond to Irving I. Nichthauser.

POPPER—MULLER.—Minnie Muller to Irz S. Popper.

PRICE—KRIDEL.—Florence R. Kridel to the Rev. Dr. Julius J. Price.

RUDOWSKY—FEINBERG.—Lillian M. Feinberg to Saul J. Rudowsky.

SEAMON—GLASS.—Augusta Glass to Max H. Seamon.

STERN—MAY.—Norma A. May to Martin Stern.

WEINIK — BIENENFELD.—Mildred Bienenfeld to Samuel We

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Another week of idleness on the Stock Exchange made very little impression upon prices. The more hopeful sentiment which is steadily though slowly gaining headway in the financial community has not sought reflection on the Stock Exchange beyond contributing to the general firmness which the market has been showing. The point has not been reached at which the public is led to increase the attention given to the stock market, and in the absence of that traders have not been encouraged to enlarge their dealings, although the market shows plainly enough that if not inclined to buy freely neither have they been disposed to sell. Clearly there are highly favorable elements in the existing situation and in the outlook which must be balanced against the handicaps under which business has been laboring, and this is serving to maintain equilibrium on the Stock Exchange. Gradually the number of observers who feel that the favorable features will before long cease merely to offset the unfavorable, and will carry the business of the country forward again is increasing. Unless a set-back to this sentiment should occur it can be counted on as a factor growing steadily more potent, not only in lifting the security markets from their lethargy, but what is far more important in encouraging the currents of trade into broader channels.

Often in such a situation some single influence seems to assume dominant importance and to bring in its wake a broad movement which to some appears greatly to exceed the normal effect of the incident giving rise to it. The explanation of such an experience often, perhaps always, lies in the fact that such an incident serves to draw the attention of the business and financial world to a situation which has been developing so gradually as almost to have escaped attention until some striking incident causes an abandonment of the old viewpoint and the adoption of a new. Some such result as this a good many people feel may be exerted by the rate decision if, as is so widely hoped, it proves in favor of the railroads. If an increase in rates is to be granted, the ruling of the commission might well be couched in such terms as to offer encouragement to the railroads and to their security holders beyond the direct aid of the increases allowed to them, but there seems to be few who count on that being done in the present instance. Very many are inclined to expect that even in granting an advance in rates the commission will take the railroads to task, and thus detract from the favorable sentimental effect which could easily be exerted by the commission's decision in the most important rate case which it has had before it. But even if that should prove true the granting of a rate increase would be a practical acknowledgment that railroad rates, like other prices, must be governed measurably, at least, by the same natural laws which govern other prices. That would be in itself a large gain, for it would do away with the apprehension which has from time to time found expression, and which it can scarcely be doubted has adversely affected the position of railroad securities, that the railroads could never count upon relief in the shape of permission to raise rates.

This decision, which is now believed to be very near at hand, may readily prove a very important factor in turning sentiment into more hopeful channels, thus serving to give increased effect to all that is favorable in the situation and in the outlook so far as it can be foreseen with a fair degree of assurance. Plenty of evidence was presented last week of the abnormally low level at which many lines of business are now running. It included an increase in the stocks of copper in the hands of producers, a decrease in the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation, an increase in idle cars and continued falling off in railroad earnings and in bank clearings. But side by side with these records of slackness in trade there was given to the business world the most promising crop report ever issued by the Government if it be judged by the yields which it forecasts. Winter wheat already is under harvest, but the Spring crops are of course still far from the stage at which their result can be confidently counted on. At the same time it will take an unusual combination of unfavorable conditions to prevent the crops of this season showing results in the aggregate exceeding these of all previous years. That will necessarily mean very much for the business situation as a whole. It will mean much even should present political activities remain unchecked. It will mean a great deal more if along with the harvesting of the crops evidence is afforded that legislation harmful to business is to be discouraged.

The crop report was not the only favorable element in last week's news. The Supreme Court's decision in the Shreveport case was highly important and distinctly favorable to the railroads. It gave them promise of greater freedom from the multiplicity of State control of rates, and from that it is but a relatively short step to the regulation of railroad practices, by substituting for many-form State control the dominant control of the Federal Government. This decision is by no means the only indication of the strong drift toward single control of the railroads in the place of many controls. This tendency, so far from arousing apprehension among the railroads, is welcomed by many of them as promising for the future a more harmonious scheme of regulation under an authority which will necessarily realize the importance of its decisions, and under which the railroads are less likely to suffer from arbitrary rulings than under the conflict of State control of interstate railroads which has prevailed in the past.

The loss to Europe of close to $20,000,000 more gold, not counting the engagements made for shipment this week, would have been an unfavorable factor in the week's developments had it not been for the superabundant ease of money which prevented this loss of gold having any effect upon interest rates. It cannot be expected, however, that the country will indefinitely escape the influence of such a gold movement. We have already lost since the beginning of the year over $54,000,000, and the outflow is not yet at an end. This will necessarily have an effect on interest rates so soon as the demand for money increases sufficiently to absorb the large surplus which the banks still hold, notwithstanding the heavy loss in gold. It is becoming increasingly probable that the Federal reserve bank system will not be in operation in time to exert any practical effect upon the money market during the crop moving period, or at least during the earlier part of that period. In the interval it is to be expected that the employment of credit and the demand for currency will largely increase. Bankers are, therefore, giving thought to the possibility of the establishment of a much firmer money market sixty days from now when these demands will in ordinary course be assuming considerable proportions. An upturn in rates is thought very probable at the end of this month, when the July 1 requirements will be encountered, but the prevailing view in banking circles is that this near at hand movement is likely to be followed by a return to ease until the demands of the agricultural districts become large. An earlier advance in general trade than is now expected would of course hasten the establishment of the money market upon a higher plane. Consideration of these factors is already leading to a shifting from call loans to time loans by Stock Exchange borrowers who feel it worth while to assure themselves against the ultimate effect upon the money market of the large gold outflow, and of the demands which are to be expected as a natural consequence of the record crops which are now promised.

But in respect to this gold movement we must consider other factors than the effect which it is likely to produce upon our own money market. Such a large contribution as we have made this year to the European gold supply cannot fail to fortify the financial situation abroad to an extent which is sure to yield favorable fruits later on. France, which has been troubled politically as well as financially, the two influences there being not unrelated, has sought gold almost avariciously, but it has been obtaining it freely, and the gold store of the Bank of France has been increased to figures never before attained. Last year it was Germany which fortified its position by a similar drawing of gold, and this year Russia and France have been doing so. The Bank of England has felt the effect of this as well as ourselves, but that institution is once more obtaining the weekly arrivals of South African gold with the result that in all probability all of the great European banks will enter the second half of the year in a strong position. That will eventually prove a sustaining factor in trade, in the benefits of which we may expect to share. The impending establishment of a new banking system with reduced reserve requirements naturally enough is being cited as contributing to the outflow of gold from this country. It is doubtful, however, if any less gold would have gone on this movement if the Federal Reserve act had not been passed. But if this be true it merely means that the effect of the new banking system from our gold position has yet to be felt. The individual member banks as well as the governing bodies of the Federal reserve banks themselves have a duty to perform in this matter, for anything savoring of inflation must be avoided if the last state of our banking system is not to be worse than its first. That question, however, still lies somewhat in the future, for it will probably be many months before the new banks are actually doing business.

STAGNATION IN BERLIN.

Leading Stocks Unquoted for Several Days—Americans Improve.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 14.—The past week was one of the dullest the Boerse has ever known. Business was so inactive that some of the leading stocks failed for several days to secure quotations.

President Wilson's optimistic utterances regarding the Mexican situation attracted much attention. The market got some support yesterday, but the complications between Turkey and Greece and the sudden downfall of the Ribot Ministry in France tended to restrict further transactions.

The improved tendency in Russian shares on the Paris and St. Petersburg markets was one of the best factors, and caused a good recovery. The encouraging tone of American crop news was also commented on as being a good bull point. This, together with the expectancy of an early decision in regard to the rate case, also helped Americans.

Reflecting London's position, which boosted Canadian Pacific on Friday, after a severe fall in the earlier hours of trading, that stock here scored modest gains for the week. Frisco and Denver & Rio Grande bonds, however, lost some ground.

Iron and steel shares started the week stimulated by a further rise in Belgian export prices, but later vacillated considerably and ended the week by rising slightly.

Steamship stocks made moderate losses. Mexican securities gained ground.

The heavy exports of gold from New York to Paris and the ease London felt over the situation gave assurance of a further improvement in the European money market.

Berlin call rates remain near the minimum.

LONDON NERVOUS.

Fears of Complications Abroad and at Home Check Trading.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 14.—London ended the week in a nervous state. Prices all fell sharply yesterday, chiefly in anticipation of selling from Paris after the fall of the Ribot Ministry. When this selling did not not take place there was a slight recovery, which left prices lower.

On every rise in prices there was stock to be sold, the wreckage from many difficulties, either acknowledged or concealed, during recent months. There was no one to lead a recovery. The general public was confident that it could buy what it liked when it chose. Therefore it was in no hurry. If on any day there was no news so decidedly good that prices must rise on the strength of it, quotations were marked down in anticipation of selling.

Money conditions were still easy meanwhile, and whether or not important shipments of gold take place from your side, the Bank should increase its store of the precious metal substantially in the next few weeks.

Unraveling the affairs of the suspended Grenfell concerns is proving to be a difficult matter, and an official statement of their condition is likely to be delayed.

Fears of complications in Ulster and between Turkey and Greece keep investment business in London as quiet as speculative dealings.

CABINETS UNSETTLE PARIS.

Bourse Up and Down as Crisis Varies —Balkans Another Disturber.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 14.—Cabinet vicissitudes kept the Bourse unstable all week. When Viviani seemed to have gained some advantage the market fell; when Ribot appeared likely to succeed it rose.

On Friday the Bourse discovered some clouds that it had overlooked—a storm gathering in the Balkans. Therefore all Balkanic funds fell sharply, dragging down all other departments excepting Russians, in which official intervention was evident.

The fall of Ribot's Cabinet made such a serious impression on financial circles that extraordinary measures were taken to avoid a panic at the opening of the Bourse yesterday. But once again the unfathomableness of the Bourse fooled the experts. The session was comparatively quiet, comparing well with the foreign Bourses, but closing weaker.

The Treasury sold 200,000,000 francs of two-year notes at 3¾ per cent., exhausting the authorized limit. Discounts were unchanged.

Brazilian rails were steady, owing to a confirmation of the action of the Brazilian Government in having submitted to indemnifying the work done to the extent of £1,500,000.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 13, 1914.

STOCKS. (Shares.)

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Monday	180,470	458,900	290,706
Tuesday	145,341	880,177	522,972
Wednesday	106,549	568,793	168,250
Thursday	110,279	528,112	190,336
Friday	121,970	521,424	454,737
Saturday	80,947	341,585	114,950
Total week.	679,849	3,498,454	1,730,041
Yr. to date.	35,051,930	42,880,218	60,537,898

BONDS. (Par Value.)

Monday	$2,092,000	$1,979,500	$1,858,000
Tuesday	2,572,000	2,885,500	1,966,000
Wednesday	2,393,500	2,418,500	1,767,500
Thursday	2,163,500	3,020,000	1,445,000
Friday	2,050,500	2,640,500	1,744,000
Saturday	902,500	1,288,000	475,000
Total week.	$12,774,000	$14,247,000	$9,521,000
Yr. to date.	343,410,500	260,780,000	380,111,500

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

	June 13,'14.	June 14,'13.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis. stocks	679,849	3,408,454	2,818,652
Bank stocks	17	.....	*17
R. R. & mis. bonds	$11,679,000	$12,865,500	$1,186,500
Gov. bonds	125,000	85,000	*40,000
State bonds	880,000	70,000	*801,000
City bonds	290,000	1,216,500	926,500
Tot. all bds.	$12,774,000	$14,247,000	$3,475,000

*Increase.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following table are given the stocks in which no transactions have occurred in the current year, together with the last price in 1913 at which a sale was made and the bid and asked price on Saturday last:

	Last Price.	Saturday Bid.	Asked.
American Coal	75	50	100
American Tobacco pf	90¾	..	..
American Water Works	90	..	..
Associated Merch. 1st pf.	95	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	110¾	110¾	135
Central Coal & Coke	60¾	..	..
Chi., I. & Pacific	70	..	..
Consolidation Coal, Md.	102¾	..	..
Cuban-American Sugar pf.	90	84	..
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90	55	65
Du Pont Powder pf.	93	..	95
Int. M. pf. voting tr. cfs.	38	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines	7	3	5
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	40	35	..
Lake Shore	120	..	..
Michigan Central	170	..	190
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	102	90	100
New York Dock	38	5	20
New York & Harlem	500	..	..
New York State Rys.	50¼	..	..
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	105¾	170	..
Philadelphia Co.	47½	38	54
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi.	157	..	..
R. R. Sec., Ill. C. stock fs.	75	..	75
St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st pf.	75	..	..
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new cfs	30	..	..
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf.	60¼	..	..
South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	102	90	100
S. Ry. M. & O. stk. tr. cfs.	73¼	72	75
Toledo Railways & Light	8	..	..
Twin City R. T. pf.	125	125	..
U. S. Red. & Refining	35	..	..
U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	79½	70	87
Virginia Ry. & Power pf.	96¾	97	..
Vulcan Detinning	114	104	..
Weyman-Bruton	230	210	300

STOCKS EX DIVIDEND.

The following stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange are quoted ex dividend today:

Albany & Susquehanna.
American Tobacco.
Case, J. I., Threshing Machine.
Ingersoll-Rand pf.
Liggett & Myers pf.
Loose-Wiles Biscuit 1st pf.
Lorillard com. and pf.
Manhattan Railway.
May Department Stores pf.
New York & Harlem com. and pf.
New York, Lackawanna & Western.
North American Co.
Phelps, Dodge & Co.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago spl. gad.
Rensselaer & Saratoga.
Sears-Roebuck pf.
Twin City Rapid Transit com. and pf.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Chandler Bros. & Co. will open a branch office in the Cape May Hotel on June 15.

Raymond, Starr & Co. are distributing to investors the "Investors Pocket Manual" for June.

The Hot Springs properties of the Federal Light and Traction Company have recovered from the losses sustained in the big fire last September and are now back to their old earnings basis.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Mos.
June 8	1¾@2	1¾	2@2¼	2¼@2½	2¾@3
June 9	1¾@2	2	2¼	2½	3@3¼
June 10	1¾@2	1¾	2@2¼	2¼@2½	3@3¼
June 11	1¾@2	1¾	2@2¼	2¼@2½	3@3¼
June 12	1¾@2	1¾	2@2¼	2¼@2½	3@3¼
Week's Range—					
High	2	2	2¼	3	3¼
Low	1¾	1¾	2	2¼	2¾
Same Week Last Year—					
High	3	2¾	4	5	6
Low	1½	2	4	4¼	5¾
Year to Date—					
High	10	4¼	4¾	4¾	4¾
Low	1¼	1¾	3	2¼	2¾
Same Period Last Year—					
High	7	5¾	6	6	6
Low	2	3	3¾	4	4

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATES.

	London. Short.	3 Months.	Ber.	Par.
June 8	2¾	2 11-16@2¾	3¾	3¾
June 9	2¾	2¾@2 11-16	3¾	3¾
June 10	2¾	2 13-16@2¾	3¾	3¾
June 11	2 13-16	2 13-16@2¾	3¾	3¾
June 12	2¾	2 13-16@2¾	3¾	3¾
June 13	2 13-16	2 13-16@2¾	3¾	3¾

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	3	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of France	3½	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of Germany	4	Feb. 5, 1914
Bank of Belgium	4	Jan. 30, 1914
Bank of Austria	4	Mar. 12, 1914
Bank of Italy	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	5½	Feb. 19, 1914
Bank of Russia	6	Apr. 1, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1908
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	4½	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of Norway	4½	Feb. 9, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of the Netherlands	3½	Mar. 23, 1914
Bank of Bengal	4	June 4, 1914
Bank of Bombay	4	June 4, 1914

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Close.	60 Days. Close.	Cable. Close.
June 8	$4.8880	$4.8865	$4.8875	$4.8614	$4.8928
June 9	4.8890	4.8880	4.8885	4.8650	4.8935
June 10	4.8880	4.8850	4.8865	4.8625	4.8930
June 11	4.8900	4.8880	4.8890	4.8645	4.8940
June 12	4.8910	4.8890	4.8900	4.8650	4.8940
June 13	4.8895	4.8890	4.8895	4.8650	4.8940
Week's Range—					
High		4.8910	$4.8890		$4.8940
Low		4.8865	4.8825		4.8925
Same Week Last Year—					
High		4.8695	4.8295		4.8720
Low		4.8895	4.8245		4.8680
From Jan. 1—					
High		4.8910	4.8850		4.8940
Low		4.8835	4.82		4.8558
Same Period Last Year—					
High		4.88	4.8880		4.8870
Low		4.8570	4.8155		4.8650

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
June 8	Par	*20c	75c	*30c
June 9	Par	*20c	†10c	*30c
June 10	Par	*20c	75c	*30c
June 11	Par	*5c	*10c	*30c
June 12	Par	*5c	*10c	*30c
June 13	Par	5c	*15c	*40c

*Premium. †Discount.

EXCHANGE IN LONDON—GOLD.

	Paris. C.	P.	Berlin. M.	P.	Madrid. Prem.	Lisbon. Prem.
June 8	25	17½	20	51	4.85	17.00
June 9	25	17½	20	51	4.80	17.00
June 10	25	18	20	49¼	4.80	17.00
June 11	26	18½	20	48¼	4.80	17.00
June 12	25	19½	20	49¼	4.80	17.00
June 13	25	19½	20	49¼	4.75	17.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
June 8	77 9	76 4½	26
June 9	77 9	76 4½	25 15-16
June 10	77 9	76 4½	26¼
June 11	77 9	76 4½	26¼
June 12	77 9	76 4½	26¼
June 13	77 9	76 4½	26 1-16

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.
June 8	73 9-16	86f 75c	76	87½
June 9	73 13-16	86f	76	87½
June 10	74¼	85f 97½c	76	88
June 11	73¾	85f 85c	76	88
June 12	73¾	85f 87½c	76	88
June 13	73½	85f 45c	76	87½

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High	Low.
June 8	96¼	95	96	94
June 9	95¾	95	95¾	93¾
June 10	95¾	95¼	95	93¾
June 11	95	94¾	94¾	93¾
June 12	94¾	94¼	94¾	93¾
June 13	94¼	94¼		
Week's range	96¼	94¼	95¾	93¾

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.
June 8	86¾	85¾	86¾	85¾	87¼	86¼
June 9	86¾	85¾	84¾	83¾	87¼	86¼
June 10	85¾	85¼	84	83¼	86¼	85¾
June 11	85¼	84¼	83¾	82¾	86¼	85¼
June 12	84¾	84¼	83¼	82¾	85¾	84¾
June 13	84¼	83¾	82¾	82¾	85¼	84¾
Week's range	86¾	83¾	86¾	82¾	87¼	84¾

CORN.

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.
June 8	71¾	70¾	68¼	67¾	59¾	58¾
June 9	71¾	71¾	68¾	68	59¾	59¼
June 10	71¾	71¾	69¼	68	60¼	59¾
June 11	71¾	70¾	69¼	68¾	60¼	59¾
June 12	71¾	71¾	69¼	68¾	60¼	59¾
June 13	71¾	70¾	69¼	67¾	60¼	59¾
Week's range	71¾	70¾	69¼	67¾	60¼	58¾

OATS.

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
June 8	40¾	40¼	38¾	38¼
June 9	40¾	40	38¾	37¾
June 10	40¾	40¼	39¼	38¾
June 11	40¾	39¾	39¼	38¾
June 12	40¾	39¾	39¼	38¾
June 13	40¾	39¾	39¼	38¾
Week's range	40¾	39¾	39¼	38¾

Provisions.

LARD.

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
June 8	10.17	10.10	10.35	10.25
June 9	10.17	10.07	10.30	10.22
June 10	10.12	10.07	10.30	10.22
June 11	10.20	10.12	10.37	10.27
June 12	10.15	10.10	10.30	10.27
June 13			10.37	10.28
Week's range	10.20	10.07	10.37	10.22

RIBS.

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
June 8	11.52	11.50	11.47	11.47
June 9	11.52	11.50	11.40	11.40
June 10	11.52	11.52	11.47	11.40
June 11	11.55	11.52	11.57	11.47
June 12	11.50	11.40	11.52	11.42
June 13	11.50	11.40	11.52	11.42
Week's range	11.55	11.50	11.57	11.57

PORK.

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
June 8	21.60	20.65	20.20	19.60
June 9	21.60	20.75	20.15	19.60
June 10	20.80	20.70	20.15	19.95
June 11	21.05	20.97	20.80	20.13
June 12	21.02	21.00	20.17	20.06
June 13	21.06	21.00		
Week's range	21.06	20.65	20.80	19.60

COTTON.

	July. High.	Low.	Oct. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.
June 8	13.10	13.00	12.90	12.80	12.60	12.50
June 9	13.30	13.20	12.92	12.71	12.84	12.72
June 10	13.20	13.10	12.81	12.67	12.82	12.67
June 11	13.12	13.00	12.93	12.71	12.80	12.60
June 12	13.28	13.18	12.94	12.79	12.96	12.80
June 13	13.19	13.06	12.86	12.76	12.87	12.77
Week's range	13.35	13.06	12.94	12.60	12.96	12.60

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended June 13, 1914.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Alaska Gold	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
5,140	Amal. Copper	71¾	72¾	71¾	72¾
1,140	Am. Beet Su.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
1,710	Amer. Can	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼
30	Am. Car & F.	47	47	47	47
180	Am. Ice Sec.	23	23	23	23
10	Am. Loco.	32	32	32	32
710	Am. S. & R.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
70	Am. Su. Re.	100	100	101¾	101¾
30	Anacon. Cop.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
180	A., T. & S.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
100	Balto. & O.	91¾	92¼	91¾	91¾
50	Beth. Steel	43	43¼	43	43
960	B. R. T.	89¾	90	89¼	89¾
10	Cal. Petrol.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
810	Can. Pacific	164¾	165¾	164¾	165¼
2,500	Cen. Leather	38	38	37¾	37¾
50	Ches. & O.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
100	Chi. Gt. W.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
1,130	Chi. G. W. pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
250	C., M. & St. P.	100¾	101¼	100¾	100¾
130	Chino Copper	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
200	Colo. Fuel	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
100	Corn Pr. Ref. pf.	97	97	97	97
110	Distill. Sec.	15	15¾	15	15¾
800	Erie	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
200	Erie 1st pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
20	General Mot.	99	99	99	99
20	Gt. Nor. pf.	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
130	Int. M. pf.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
2,810	Int. Met. pf.	35¾	36¾	35¾	36¾
90	Kan. C. Sou.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
2,100	Lehigh Val.	138	138¾	137¾	138¾
10	Lou. & Nash.	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾
100	Mex. Petrol.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
1,830	Mo. Pacific	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
10	Mont. Power	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
700	N. Y. Cent.	92¾	93¾	92¾	93¾
1,470	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61¾	62¾	61¾	62¾
80	Nor. Pacific	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
820	Nor. Pacific	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
40	Pacific Mail	23	23	23	23
100	Penn. R.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
10	Pitts. Coal	70	70	70	70
10	Pitts. Coal pf.	97	97	97	97
40	Ray Con. Cp.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
30	Reading	169¾	169¾	169¾	169¾
14,760	Reading 1st pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
70	Rep. I. & S.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
20	Rock Island.	3	3	3	3
50	Sou. R. 1st pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
1,710	South. Pac.	93	93¾	93	93¾
200	Sou. Ry. 1st pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
30	Tenn. Copp.	25	25¾	25	25¾
10	Texas Co.	147¾	147¾	147¾	147¾
270	Third Ave.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
20	Tob. P. pf.	109	109	109	109
20	Un. B. & P.	70	70	70	70
11,800	Union Pac.	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾
100	U. S. Rubb.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
21,200	U. S. Steel	59¾	60¾	59¾	60¾
80	Utah Copper	50	50	50	50
20	Va.-Car. Ch.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
20	W. U. Tel.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
840	W. E. & M.	77	77	76¾	76¾
78,005					

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	Price & Interest	Yielding.
$100,000 Consolidated Traction Co. of N. J. First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds ... Due June 1st, 1933	103½	4.70
$50,000 New York Gas & Elec. Light, Heat & Power Co. First Mort. 5% Gold Bonds Due December 1st, 1948	105	4.70
$50,000 United Fruit Company 4-Year 5% Coupon Gold Notes ... Due May 1st, 1918	99	5.27
$50,000 Atlas Portland Cement Co. First Mort. 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds Due March 1st, 1925	103	5.63
$75,000 Public Service Corporation of N. J. 6% Perpetual Interest Bearing Certificates	105¼	5.70

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TO HOLDERS OF
ROGERS-BROWN IRON COMPANY
First and Refunding Mortgage
5% Serial Gold Bonds.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under First and Refunding Mortgage of Rogers-Brown Iron Company, dated January 3, 1910 (securing the above mentioned bonds), and Mortgage, dated April 22, 1910, supplemental thereto, hereby gives notice that pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article Fourth of said First and Refunding Mortgage, the following bonds secured thereby are hereby called for redemption, at the office of said Trustee, at 16 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on July 1st, 1914, at 102½ per cent. of their principal amount, with interest to July 1st, 1914:

Series.	Number.	Series.	Number.	Series.	Number.
C	108	L	211	W	99
C	211	N	82	X	73
E	30	N	118	X	200
E	112	N	201	Y	72
E	138	O	136	Y	137
I	47	O	170	Y	168
I	86	Q	193	Z	22
I	158	R	10	Z	47
K	186	T	148	YY	138
L	4	V	164	YY	208

Pursuant to the terms of such First and Refunding Mortgage interest on such bonds will cease on July 1, 1914.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By H. F. WILSON, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary.

May 2, 1914.

THE VIRGINIAN POWER COMPANY.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SIX PER CENT. FIRST LIEN GOLD NOTES OF THE VIRGINIAN POWER COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that The Virginian Power Company has, pursuant to Article Five of the Indenture hereinafter referred to, elected and does hereby elect to redeem and pay off on the 15th day of July, 1914, at par and interest accrued to said date, all of its outstanding Six Per Cent (6%) First Lien Gold Notes bearing date August 1, 1913, issued under and secured by an Indenture dated August 1, 1913, between The Virginian Power Company and The New York Trust Company, as Trustee, and that such Notes will accordingly become due and payable at the office of said Trustee. The New York Trust Company, No. 26 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, or at the option of the holder at the Bank of Scotland in London, England, on said July 15, 1914, at par with the interest accrued thereon up to said date of redemption, and that interest on said Notes shall cease from and after that date.

THE VIRGINIAN POWER COMPANY,
By PHILIP G. GOSSLER, President.
WILBUR TUSCH, Sec. and Treas.
June 15, 1914.

CHINO COPPER CO.
First Mortgage Convertible Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that Chino Copper Company has notified the undersigned Trustee of its intention to redeem on July 1, 1914, all of its outstanding Five Per Cent Convertible Gold Bonds issued under its Mortgage Deed of Trust to the Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, bearing date July 1, 1911, and that all of such bonds will be paid off and redeemed on and after said July 1, 1914, out of moneys to be deposited by said Company with the undersigned for that purpose, and not otherwise, at the office of the undersigned, 16 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, at the rate of 110% of their par value, and interest accrued to said date, upon surrender of such bonds and all coupons now unmatured thereon, and that after July 1, 1914, said bonds will cease to draw interest. The rights of the holders of said bonds to convert the same into stock of the Chino Copper Company shall continue only until and including said July 1, 1914.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated, March 16, 1914.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CONVERTIBLE 4% BONDS.

Notice to Holders.

Holders of Convertible Bonds issued under the First Refunding Four Per Cent. Gold Mortgage of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, dated July 1st, 1902, are hereby notified that the period within which such bonds may be converted into Capital Stock of the Company EXPIRES WEDNESDAY, JULY 1ST, 1914, AT 3:00 P. M. Coupon due July 1st, 1914, may be detached from bonds presented on or before that date.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY,
By C. D. MENEELY, Treasurer.

LIGHT PLANTS PAY POORLY.

Purveyors of Electricity Have Much to Learn from Europe.

In this country many of the electric light stations serve a large part of their customers at a loss. This is due to the fact that the interest on the investment made to supply the customer, plus the cost of reading the meter and keeping the accounts, is often more than the actual return for the electricity consumed.

In Europe the change of small customers from an unprofitable to a profitable basis has been brought about in a large measure by reducing the fixed costs of serving them. This has been done by simplifying the methods of charging, billing, and other office operations, so as to make possible the wholesale handling of small customers. The importance of the small and very small consumer in building up the income of the electric light company is recognized to such a degree in Europe that many large amounts are invested by these companies in financing small consumers—that is, financial aid is given small customers toward payment of the cost of wiring their houses.

The different methods of financing are described in The Electrical World, and the results obtained thereby are given also. In the City of Milan, Italy, for instance, the laboring classes enjoy all the comforts of electricity, and the company handles profitably accounts that are often as small as 35 cents a month. In the City of Trier even the humblest peasants use electricity in their cottages.

SECOND BRIDGE ROADWAY.

Queensboro Bridge Plans Modified for Auto Traffic.

Mayor Mitchel today will be presented with plans prepared by engineers of the Bridge Department for a modification of the plans for placing tracks on the Queensboro Bridge to accommodate the subway trains of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, between the Manhattan subway at Fifty-ninth Street, and the elevated lines of the dual system in Long Island City, which will overcome the objection of automobilists to the present plans.

Under the plans as adopted by the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate, it is proposed to place the tracks for the subway trains on the present roadway of the bridge, thus narrowing it to twenty-nine feet of actual space for automobiles. This proposition has caused a storm of protest from nearly every automobile association in the city and from the thousands of automobilists who use the bridge on their way to Long Island.

Last Saturday the present capacity of the bridge was taxed by the automobilists on their way to the polo game, and it was said that the bridge would not have been able to carry this crowd if the roadway were narrowed as proposed. Mayor Mitchel, on his way to the polo match, made a brief inspection of this situation.

Bridge Commissioner Kracke said yesterday he was sure a solution of the problem had been found in the modified plans. It is thought that one of the provisions will be for an elevated roadway over the present roadway for fast going automobiles, confining the present roadway to automobiles and auto trucks used by manufacturing concerns.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 15, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El. pf..	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Do 6% pf....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	42	45
Albany & Sa	1,302,000	7½	S	M. & S.	90	92
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	90	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,661,500	1½	Q	May 1, 14	47	49
Am. L. & Tr.	10,344,200	2½	Q	May 1, 14	337	341
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 14	100	111
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	61	63
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	82½	84
Do 6% nos.'21	2,200,000	3	S	F. & A.	96	99
Do op. war.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	8	12
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,400,000	¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	46	48
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	71½	74
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5¼	6
Do 1st pf. 7% cum...	5,000,000	..	..	.....	72¼	73
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	20¼	21
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	5½
Do pf.	2,180,000	..	..	.....	17	20
Ariz. Power..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	5½
Do pf.	850,000	..	..	.....	17	20
Ashev. L. & P. 1sts f. 5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,14	96½	98½
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. Corp.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do pf.	4,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	60	70
A.-Aik. 5s,'35	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	83	88
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40..	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s..	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	80½	91
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57....	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	99½
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	103
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42..	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	98
Capital Tr....	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	99	100½
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107½	107⅞
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
C.M.L. & P. pf	1,250,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,14	55	65
Do 6s, '40..	1,800,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	80	90
Chas. Con. R., G., & E.($50)	2,407,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '99..	1,755,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	94
C. L. H. & P. 5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Cl. R. 1st 5s, '31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¾	102½
Colo. Power..	11,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do 7% pf...	425,000	..	..	.....	85	90
Do 1st 5s, '31	4,130,000	..	..	.....	84	86
Col. L. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Do com.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	70	..
Do pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	82	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	May 1, 14	59	61
Cons. Lt. Co's ($50)	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	80½	82
C.G., E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	9,245,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89½	90
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,14	74	74½
Do 1st 5s, '33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103	103¼
C. P. (Mich.) 1st 5s, '29.	11,782,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	6,845,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	90
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,542,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18..	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	96½
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	67	70
El. B. & S. pf	4,800,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	98½	100
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	74	78
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	75	78
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	22	25
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	June 1,14	72	75
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf....	1,410,000	1¾	..	Jul 15,13	65	75
Ft. Worth P. & L. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	96
G. & El. Sec.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	105	115
Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	78	82
Gen. G. & El. Co. 1st l. cv. 5s, '32	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
Guan. P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do 6s, '32...	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	80	90
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 30,14	60	70
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Int. R. of B. B. Div. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. St. El. C. 1st 5s, '33..	475,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts..	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	63½
J.C., H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	77½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,043,080	..	..	.....	20	22
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	39	40
Do 6% nts.'12, ext. at 7%..	5,478,000	3½	S	M. & S.	89	90
Do 1st ref. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88½	90
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	102	102½
K. C. E. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	73	75
K. C. Met. S. R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	95
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	90
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	98	100
Do 5s of '22	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec....	2,250,000	..	..	.....	20	25
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	97½
Minneapo. G. E. 6% notes	2,000,000	3	S	J. & D.	99	99½
Mobile El. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	May 15, 14	88	92
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.....	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 16,14	88	92
Do 1st 5s, '28	1,036,000	..	..	Jun 15,14	90	91
Nashville R. & Lt. pf....	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	78	83
Do con. 5s, '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	94
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	82¼	83
N. I. Mont. Pow. 1st 6s	4,796,000	3	S	F. & A.	49	54
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79	80
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,14	60	64
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15,14	77½	80
N. T. Tr. 5s..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Okl. Ry. 5s, '41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
Ont. P. stock	9,888,000	1¼	Q	June 1,14	78	80
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	7,492,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s, '34	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Ore. El. Ry. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	99
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Por. G. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101½
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mg. 5s, '30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Pub. Ut. Corp. ($50)	27,047,770	1¼	Q	Mar 30,14	104½	105
Do pf. ($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 14	$40	$45
Rep. R. & L.	500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	$45	$50
Do pf.	6,360,000	..	..	.....	20½	22
Roch. R. & Lts tax ex. N. Y.	5,200,000	..	..	.....	75	..
Roch. Syr. & E. 5s, '45...	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Rock. L. & P. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	73	76
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
St. Jo. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	94
Sch. Ry. Syr. & E. 5s, '45...	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Sea. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '30	3,629,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93¼	95
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scrn. Ry. ($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	70
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	62½	70
Do con. 5s, '32	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr 15,14	99	101
Scran. El. 5s.	4,363,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Seattle Elec. con 5s, '29.	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	98
Sea. Ltg. 5s	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Sierra & S. F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
So. Cal. Ed..	8,400,000	1¼	Q	May 15, 14	80	82
Do pf.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15,14	94	97
Do gen. 5s, '39	12,225,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
So. Power 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	101
Spok. & Inland El. 5s, '26	3,913,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	83
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	86½	87½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 15, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	2c	Q	Jun 15,14	$22¾	$23¾
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '33	855,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	Q	June 1,14	67	68
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Un. Elec., N. J. ($40..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81½	82
Un. El. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	94
U. L. & Rys.	6,929,000	..	..	.....	71	72
Do 1st pf....	7,707,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	67	70
Do 2d pf....	7,120,200	¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	20	25
United Utils.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	97½	101
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	19	20
Utica & M. V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1½	Q	June 1,14	87½	90
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	June 1,14	83	84
Do cn. 4s, '51	10,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	82½	82⅝
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	17½	18¼
Do 6% cm. pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	68	69
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con. 5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98

a—Paid initial dividend of ¼%, June 2, 1913. *Ex dividend.
b—Also 2½% on common stock. c—Scrip.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 14	560	570
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 14	205	211
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	120	135
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	May 1, 14	400	..
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 14	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	120	130
Century	500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	185	..
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	580	600
Ch. of N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	173	178
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 14	135	145
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	May 1, 14	410	425
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	174	180
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 14	335	345
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	145	155
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,14	455	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 14	300	325
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	169	172
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 14	316	319
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 1, 12	60	75
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 14	150	160
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 14	4300	..
Fifth Nat....	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	250	300
First Nat....	10,000,000	7a	Q	Apr 1, 14	875	895
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,14	190	210
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 2, 14	130	140
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 14	390	410
Germania	200,000	12½	S	May 1, 14	470	500
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 14	275	290
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	650	665
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	270	285
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 14	505	520
Irving Nat....	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	170	182
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	600	620
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 14	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8e	S	Jan 2, 14	312	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	240	250
Mec. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	My 12, 14	245	248
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 14	170	180
Mer. Ex. Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	170	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	300	340
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	182	188
Mutual	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	310	325
New Nether-land	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 14	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)..	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 14	370	380
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 1, 14	750	850
N.Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15,14	160	165
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 14	225	255
Park Nat.....	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	366	372
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 14	225	240
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	415	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	395	425
Security, new	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	95	105
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 2, 14	150	170
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	135	145
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,14	140	148
Wash'gton....	100,000	2	Q	Mar 31,14	275	..
West Side....	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	480	515
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31,13	575	610

a—Quarterly div. of 3% paid on First Security Co. April 1.
b—Incl. 3% extra. e—Incl. 1% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	..
Buff. Gas....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	1	5
Buff. Gas pf.	1,713,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 5s, '47...	5,805,000	2½	S	A. & O.	40	45
Burlingt'n 1st 5s, '53	..	..	..	.....	92	95
C. Un. 5s, '27	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	103¼
Cities Serv..	15,718,380	½	M	June 1,14	82	84
Do pf.	27,368,426	½	M	June 1,14	72	74
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn. 5s, '36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Do deb. mg. 5s, '50....	1,450,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	90
Day. Gas 5s..	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,936,600	2½	S	M. & N.	90	93
H. Gas 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98¼	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	June 1,14	130	133
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Do 1st 6s, '16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	100
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	50	60
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98½
Mich. Lt. pf..	2,144,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 14	95	100
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
N. Y. & Q. C. Co. 1st 5s..	840,000	2½	S	Mar 2, 14	96	98
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95½	97
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	1¼	Q	Jul 15,13	42	43
Do pf.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	My 15, 14	81	83
Port. G. & C. 5s	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	103½
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102¼
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101¼	103
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98⅝	99¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1940..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
Syra. L. P. & P. co. tr. 5s, '54	6,159,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101½
Un. Gas (Spokane) 1st col tr. 5s, '35...	540,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92¼	97½
Wash'ton G..	2,600,000	V	V	V	75	75⅝
Do 5s, '60..	3,457,500

BOND SALES

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	77	77	77	5
Alabama Cent. 6s	104½	104½	104½	1
Alabama Midland 5s	105½	105½	105½	1
Albany & Susq. 3½s	87	86¾	86¾	6
Allegheny Valley 4s	97	96½	97	7
Am. Agr. Chem. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	7
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	95½	95	95½	19
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
Am. Hide & Lea. 6s	102½	102½	102½	6
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	88½	88¼	88¾	8
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	104	104	104	7
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	99¾	99	99¼	497
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	98	98	98	1
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	80¾	80¾	80½	63
Am. Tobacco 6s	123	123	123	3
Am. Tobacco 4s	98½	98	98	6
Am. Writing Paper 5s	95¼	94¼	94¼	29
Ann Arbor 4s	86	86	86	1
Armour 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	45
A., T. & S. F. g. 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	97½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1905	99¼	99	99	8
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s	99¾	99	99¾	46
A., T. & S. F., Tr. S. 4s	91¾	91¼	91¾	12
A., T. & S. F. con. 5s	101½	100¾	100¾	2
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, ass.	87¾	87½	87½	10¼
At. Coast Line 4s	94	93½	93¾	1
At. C. L.-L. & N. col. 4s	91	90¾	91	33
Balt. & O., pr. lien 3½s	92¾	92	92¼	42
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	94½	93½	94½	250½
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	92¾	92¼	92¾	183
B&O., P., LE&WV. 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	6
B. & O. South. 3½s	91	91	91	10
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	99½	99¾	99¾	20
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾	32
Bklyn City R.R. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Bklyn R. T. ref. 4s	92¾	91½	91¾	304
Bklyn R.T. ref. 4s, reg	92¼	92¼	92¼	1
Bklyn R. T. gold 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	3
Bklyn R.T. 5s, 1918	100	99½	99½	99
Bklyn Un. Elev. 5s	101½	101½	101½	5
Buff., N. Y. & E. 7s	104	104	104	1
Bush Terminal 4s	86½	83¾	86½	1
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾	10
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	93	92¾	92¾	8
Can. R. con 5s, ser. A	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
Carolina, C. & O. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
Cent. of N. J. 5s	117	117	117	10
Cent. of N.J. 5s, reg	117	116¾	116¾	5
Cent. Leather 5s	100	99¾	99¾	62
Central Pac. 1st 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	9
Cent. P., T. S. L. 4s	86	86	86	1
Ches. & O. con. 5s	107¼	106¾	107¼	64
C. & O. con. 5s, reg	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
C. & O. fund 5s	99½	99¼	99¼	1
C. & O. conv. 4½s	81	79¾	81	6
C. & O. gen. 4½s	94	93	94	13
C. & O. C. River 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	3
Chicago & Alton 3½s	60	60	60	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	46	45½	45½	3
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	210
C., B. & Q., jt. 4s, reg	97¼	96¾	96¾	44
C., B. & Q., I. D. 3½s	85½	85½	85½	10
C., B. & Q., I. D. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	4
C., B. & Q., Ia. D. 4s	98½	98¼	98¼	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	32
C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	6
Chi. & E. I. ref. 4s	39½	37¾	37¾	11
Chi. & E. I. con. 6s	112	112	112	1
Chi. G. L. & Coke 5s	103¾	103	103¾	25
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	74¼	73¾	74	106
C., I. & St. L. ref. 6s	120	120	120	3
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	95¼	95	95¼	76
C., M. & St. P. deb. 4s, 1934	92	91¾	92	29
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. R. 5s	107	107	107	1
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	10
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s	103	102	102¾	59
C., M. & P. S. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	6
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	102¼	102	102	166½
C. & N. W. deb. a. f. 5s, 1933	105¾	105¾	103¾	2
C. & N. W. con. 7s	102	102	102	1
C. & N. W. ext. 4s	90½	90½	96½	2
C. & N. W., S. L., P. & N. W. 5s	108	105¾	105¾	40
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	96	95¾	96	20
C. R. I. & P. ref. 4s	75½	75	75½	220
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	70¾	69¾	70¾	511
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	34½	32¾	33	558
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	87¼	87	87¾	33
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	15
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	120¾	120¾	120¾	1
C. & W. I. cons. 1s	84¾	84¾	84¾	5
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	76¼	76¼	76¼	2
Cleve. Short Line 4½s	96	96	96	12
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	92¾	92¼	92¼	6
Col. Midland 1st 4s	14½	14½	14½	1
Col. & Sou. 1st 4s	90½	90	90	4
Col. & Ninth Av. 5s	101	101	101	7
Conn. R. & L. 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 6s	94¼	94¼	94¼	55
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	92	92	92	2
Del. & Hudson cv. 4s	99¼	99	99	19
Del. & Hudson ref. 4s	97¾	97	97	11
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	83¾	83¼	83¼	6
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	13
Detroit City Gas 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	7
Detroit U. Rys. 4½s	71¾	71¾	71¾	8
Distillers' Sec. 5s	62¾	58	61¾	206
Duluth & I. R. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	7
Du Pont Powder 4½s	95¾	95¾	95¾	21
E. T., V. & G. 5s	108	108	108	4
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s	100	100	100	4
Erie 1st consol. 4s	84¼	84¼	84¼	4
Erie 1st cv. 3s, Ser. A	73¾	73¾	73¾	33
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B	75	72½	75	40
Erie gen. 4s	78¾	78¼	78¾	10
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	89½	89½	89½	5
Flint & P. M. 6s	89¼	89¼	89¼	7
General Elec. deb. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	7
General Motors 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	47
Gt. Northern ref. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Gulf & Ship Isl. 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	100	100	100	2
Hous. & T. C. 1st 5s	100	100	100	2
H. & M. 1st & ref. 5s, Series A	82¾	82¼	82¾	10½
H. & M. adj. inc. 5s	31	31	31	10
Illinois Cent. 4s, 1953	86¼	86¼	86¼	1
Illinois Cent. ref. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	37
Illinois Steel 4½s	87¾	87½	87¾	25
Indiana Steel 5s	101½	101½	101¾	46
Inspiration Copper 6s	100¾	99¾	99¾	13¼
Interb.-Met. 4½s	78¾	77¾	78	304
Int. R. T. 1st & r. 5s	90	89½	90	33
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	53	52¾	53¼	38
Int. Steam P. 5s	87	86¼	86¾	28
Int. Navigation 5s	73¾	73¾	73¾	5
Iowa Central ref. 4s	48¼	47	48	25
Kanawha & M. 1st 5s	99½	98½	98½	10
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	111	110¾	111	10
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	74	73¾	74	13
Kan. City South. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	21
Kan. City South. 5s	60¾	60¾	60¾	26
Kings County El. 4s	83½	83½	83½	2
Kings. C. El. 4s, stpd.	83½	83½	83½	1
K. Co. El. L. H. & P. p. m. 6s	114½	114½	114½	1
Lacka. Steel 5s, 1923	91½	91½	91½	8
Lacka. Steel 5s, 1915	98	97¾	98	51
Lacka. Steel 5s, 1950	70¾	70¾	70¾	5
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102	102	102	6
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	100¾	100¼	100¾	16
L. E. & W. 1st 5s	101	101	101	2
Lake Shore 3½s	87½	87½	87½	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	94¾	93½	94¾	97
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	93¾	93¼	93¾	214
Lehigh Val. Term. 5s	111½	111½	111½	4
Liggett & Myers 7s	127	126½	127	26
Liggett & Myers 5s	102¼	102	102¼	40
Lig. & Myers 5s, reg	101¾	101¾	101¾	20
Lorillard 5s	101¾	100¾	100¾	72
Lorillard 7s	126½	125¾	126½	56
L. & Nash. unified 4s	95	95¼	95¼	56
L. & N. Al. K. & C. 4s	90½	90½	90½	1
L. & N. S. & N. A. 5s 1963	104¾	104¾	104¾	3
La. & Western 6s	109	109	109	1
Manhattan con. 4s	93	92½	92½	16
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	93	93	93	2
Mich. Cent. 5s, 1931	105¼	105¼	105¼	2
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	83½	83½	83½	1
Mich. State Tel. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	1
Milwaukee Gas 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
M. St. P. & S. M. con. 4s	95¼	95	95¼	2
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	53	53	53	2
Mo., K. & Tex. 1st 4s	88	87	87	14½
Mo., K. & Tex. 2d 4s	71	70	70¼	11
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	65	65	65	7
Mo. K. & T. of T. 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	1
Miss. Pac. con. 6s	102¾	102½	102½	2
Missouri Pac. 4s	55½	55¾	55¾	10
Miss. Pac. conv. 5s	69¼	67¾	67¾	21
Miss. Pac. 1920	91½	91½	91½	13
Mobile & O. new 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
M. & O., M. Div. 5s	104	104	104	1
Mohawk & Malone 4s	95½	95½	95½	1
Montana Power 5s	93¼	92¾	93	25½
Mortgage Bond 5s	100	100	100	3
Morris & E. con. 7s	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
N., C. & St. L. cn. 5s	108	108	108	4
Nat. Rys. of Mex. pr. lien 4½s	58	58	58	3
National Tube 5s	100	99¾	100	44
N. O., M. & Chi. 5s	47	46¾	46¾	45
N. Or. & N. E. 6s	101	101	101	5
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	98¾	98¾	98¾	5
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	83¾	83	83¾	14
N. Y. C., L. S. cl. 3½s	78½	78½	78½	11
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s, reg	75	75	75	1
N. Y. C. db. 4s, '34	90¾	89¾	90¾	57
N. Y. & E. 1st ext. 4s	97½	97½	97½	2
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	94¾	94½	94¾	7
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	105	104¾	104¾	15
N. Y. G. E. L., H. & P. 4s	87	86½	87	12
N. Y. N. H. & H. cv. 6s	109	109	109	3
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s, reg	108¼	108¼	108¼	3
N. Y. N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	69¾	69½	69½	17
N. Y., O. & W. rf. 4s	83¼	83¼	83½	2
N. Y. Railways ref. 4s	77	76¾	76¾	16
N. Y. Railways adj. 5s	53¼	54¾	55	122
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	80	80	80	2
N. Y. Sus. & W. ref. 5s	96	96	96	1
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	98½	97¾	98¼	64
N. Y., West. & Boston 4½s	70¾	68¾	70	12
Norfolk & West. con. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	14
Nor. & West. cv. 4½s	105¾	104½	105¾	194
N. & W., Poc., C. & C. 4s	89	89	89	13
Northern Pacific 4s	93½	94¾	93	844½
Northern Pacific 3s	67¾	67	67¼	185½
Ontario Power 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	3
Oregon R.R. & Nav. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	7
Oregon Short Line ref. 4s	92¾	92½	92¾	26
Ore., Wash. R. & N. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
Pacific Tel. & Tel. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¼	27
Penn. 3½s, 1915	99¼	99¼	99½	160½
Penn. 3½s, 1915, reg	99¼	99	99¾	45
Penn. gtd. 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	5
People's Gas Chi. ref. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	72½	72½	72½	1
Pocahontas Collieries 5s	86½	86¼	86½	1
Public Service 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	14
Ray Con. Cop. 1st 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	4½
Ry. Steel Spring Int. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	8
Reading gen. 4s	95¾	95	95	113
Reading gen. 4s, reg	94¾	94¼	94½	5
Read. J. C. col. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	6
Rep. & S. 5s, 1940	94	93½	94	46
Rich. & Dan. cons. 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Rio G. West. 1st 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	10
Roch. & Pitts. cn. 6s	112	112	112	3
St. L., I. M. & S. ref. 4s	77½	77½	77½	8
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	74	74	74	7
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	103	102¾	102¾	5
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	47	47	47	2
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s, t. r.	45¼	45¼	45¼	4
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s, t. r., stamped	44½	44½	44½	6
St. L. & S. F. cn. 4s	77	77	77	3
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	72¾	68¼	68¼	844
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	70¼	69¼	69¼	81
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	84½	84	84¼	5
St. Louis Transit 5s	69¼	69	69	4
St. P. M. & M. 4½s	101	103	103	1
San A. & A. P. 4s	81¼	81	81¼	9
Seab. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	85	85	85	1
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	74½	74	74¼	3
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	76¾	76¾	76¾	33
South. Bell Tel. 5s	98¼	97¾	98	18
So. P. cv. 5s, c. 2d p.	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
So. Pac. cv. 5s, ctfs. full paid	101¾	100¾	101¾	17841½
South. Pac. cv. 4s	85¼	85	85¼	206
South. Pac. ref. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	93
South. Pac. col. 4s	90¾	90	90¼	38
So. Pac., San F. T. 4s	83	83	83	1
South Car. & Ga. 5s	101	101	101	8
South. Ry. 1st 5s	105	104¾	104¾	32
South. Ry. gen. 4s	73¾	73¾	73¾	68
S. Ry., St. L. d. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	4
So. Ry., M. & O. c. 4s	81¾	81	81¾	4
Standard Milling 5s	84½	83½	84½	1
Tenn. C. & I. gen. 5s	105	105	105	1
T. A. of St. L. c. 5s	107	107	107	1
Texas Co. conv. 6s	103¾	102¾	102¾	30
Texas Pac. 1st 5s	100¼	100	100¼	5
Third Avenue ref. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¼	28½
Third Avenue adj. 5s	79¾	79½	79¾	39½
T., W. Vy. & O. 1st 4s, Ser. C	93¼	93¼	93¼	1
Tol. St. L. & W. 4s	55	55	55	4
Tri-City R. & L. 5s	97	97	97	2
Underg. El., L. 4½s	95½	95	95½	20
Un. El. Lon., Inc. 6s	88	87	88	3
Union Pacific 1st 4s	97¾	97¼	97¼	23
Union Pac. cv. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	52
Union Pac. ref. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¼	23
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	54	53½	54	5
U. S. Realty & I. 5s	88	88	88	1
U. S. Rubber 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	17
U. S. Steel 5s	103¼	102¾	102¾	182
U. S. Steel 5s, reg	103¼	103¼	103¼	½
Virginia Ry. 1st 5s	99	98¾	98¾	16
Va.-C. Chem. 1st 5s	97	96½	97	42
Wabash 1st 5s	104¾	103¼	103¾	20
Wabash ref. 4s	53¾	52	53¼	26
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. tr. r. stamped	50	49	49½	77
Wabash 2d 5s	97¼	97	97	32
W. P. Term. 1st 4s	8	8	8	34
Cent. t. r.	8	8	8	34
Western Electric 5s	101¾	101½	101¾	8
Western Md. 4s	65¾	65	65¼	18
West. U. t. r. 6½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	27
West. U. cl. tr. 5s	95¾	95	95¾	37
W. N. Y. & P. gn. 4s	79	79	79	2
West. E. & M. cv. 5s	96	95¾	96	23
West. E. & M. 1st 5% nts.	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
West Shore 4s	93½	93	93¾	16
West Shore 4s, reg	91	91	91	8
W. & L. E. 1st 5s	102	102	102	1
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	88½	88½	88½	10

Total sales $11,679,000

United States Government Bonds.

Fours, coupons	111	111	111	4
Threes, registered	101¼	101¼	101¼	1

Total sales $5,000

Foreign Government Bonds.

Argentine 5s	96½	96½	96½	10
Chinese Ry. 5s	88¾	88¾	88¾	15
City of Tokio 5s	86¾	86¼	86¼	70½
Japanese 4½s	88¾	88¾	88¾	13
Japanese 4½s, 2d Ser.	87¾	87¾	87¾	2½
Japanese 4s	78¾	78¾	78¾	1
Republic of Cuba 5s	100¼	100	100	8

Total sales $120,000

State Bonds.

N. Y. S. Canal 4½s	110¼	110	110¼	19
N. Y. State 4½s	110½	110	110½	13
Va. def. 6s, R. B. & Co. ctfs.	66	50	52¾	648

Total sales $680,000

New York City Issues.

4s, 1955, registered	98¼	98¼	98¾	8
4s, 1957	99½	99½	99½	17
4s, 1958	99¾	99¼	99¼	54
4s, 1958, registered	99¾	99¾	99¾	5
4½s, 1959	99¾	99¾	99¾	56
4½s, 1960	102	101½	102	75
4½s, 1963	107¾	107¼	107¼	234½
4½s, 1963, reg	107	107	107	34
4½s, Nov., 1917	101¾	101¾	101¾	10
4½s, Nov., 1957	107¼	107	107¼	4
4½s, Nov., 1957	107¾	107	107¾	31

Total sales $890,000

Grand total $12,774,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions in the leading securities on the New York Curb Market for the week ended Saturday, June 13:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
701	Brt.-Am. Tob.	22⅝	22⅜	21⅜	— ¼
115	Cont. Can.	43	42	43	+ 4
100	Cont. Can. pf.	90	90	90	..
400	I. R. Tr. ctfs.	7¼	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
135	Kelly Spr.	64⅜	63	63	— 1
1	K'lly S. T. pf.	140	140	140	— 5
500	Marconi of A.	3½	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
3,310	Max. M. com.	15	14½	15	+ ⅝
325	M. M. 1st pf.	45	44	44	+ 1½
1,445	M. M. 2 pfd.	10	10	10	+ 1
800	Natl. C. & S.	56½	55	56½	+ 1⅝
900	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf.	98	97¾	97¾	+ ¼
735	Pueb. S. & R.	2⅜	2	2⅛	— ⅛
8,330	Riker & H.	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
1,500	Ster. G., w. i.	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
250	Tob. Prod. pf.	84¾	84	84	..
800	Un. C. S. Co.	88¼	87¾	87¾	— ⅛
4,000	U. Prof. S. C.	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
200	Way. Oil & G.	6⅜	5¾	5¾	..
855	Willys Over.	79	78	79	+ 4
100	Willys O. pf.	94	94	94	— ½
8,775	World's Film.	6¼	5½	6	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

4,400	Anglo-Am. Oil	17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
4	Atlantic Ref.	615	608	608	— 6
48	Buckeye P. L.	143	141	142	+ 1
2	Colonial Oil	104	104	104	..
27	Contin'l Oil	228	225	225	— 3
23	Crescent P. L.	51	49	49	— 1
11	Cum'd P. L.	57	56	57	..
32	Eureka P. L.	261	259	259	..
30	Galena S. Oil	177	174	174	— 3
2	Gal. S. O. pf.	154	154	154	..
55	Indiana P. L.	134½	134	134	+ 1
716	Nat. Transit.	39	38¾	39	+ ⅛

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15	N. Y. Transit.	280	280	280	..
45	North. P. L.	115¾	111	111	— 7
765	Ohio Oil	183	180	180	— ½
210	Pierce Oil	81	79½	80½	+ ½
222	Prai'e O. & G.	470	462	463	— 5
1	Solar Ref.	305	305	305	..
291	S. Penn. Oil	288	288	288	— 7
36	Southern P. L.	222	222	222	— 2
178	S. W. P. P. L.	151	145	145	— 3
510	S. O. of Cal.	332	326	330	+ 2
394	S. O. of Ind.	497	480	486	—10
13	S. O. of Kan.	493	490	491	— 4
19	S. O. of Ky.	280	278	278	— 2
297	S. O. of N. J.	413	405	407	— 4
665	S. O. of N. Y.	220	215½	216	+ 1½
4	S. O. of Ohio.	414	415	414	+ 4
36	Union Tank	88	87	87	+ ½
75	Vacuum Oil	228	228	228	+ 3

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

7,000	Con. Gas	3 15-16	3⅝	3 13-16	..
4,000	Man. Transit.	15-16	⅞	⅞	— 1/16
1,000	Union Pac.	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛

MINING.

600	*Beaver Con.	30	30	30	+ 1
1,000	Boston Mont.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
1,500	Braden Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
300	B. Col. Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
400	B.-K. Devel.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— 1/16
400	Buffalo Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
300	Butte-New Y.	15-16	15-16	15-16	+3-16
500	Can. C. w. i.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+3-16
54,200	*Can. G. S.	10½	8	9¼	+ ½
4,200	*Caribou Cob.	70	60	60	..
8,800	Con. Aris. S.	9-16	½	½	..
600	Con. Cop. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— 1/16
5,900	Crown Res.	1⅛	1	1 1-16	— ⅛
100	El Paso Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— 1/16
2,000	*Florence	51	47	47	— 3
5,000	Gold Hill	9-16	⅜	⅜	..
1,335	Gold'd Cons.	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜	—1-16
37	Greene-Can	35	32½	33	+ ½
600	*In. M. D. Co.	30	28	30	..
9,300	*Jumbe Ex.	25½	23	24	..

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
6,850	Kerr Lake	5¼	4¾	5	+ ⅛
370	La Rose Con.	2	1¾	1¾	—1-16
200	Mason Val.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
11,150	*McKin.-D.	85	69	69	— 9
1,900	Mines of A.	3 2 13-16	2 13-16	2 13-16	..
850	*Nevada H.	35	31	35	+ 3
90	Nipis. M. Co.	6¼	6¼	6¾	..
1,000	*Nc. B. Dev.	21	20	21	— 4
17,800	*Oro	11	10¼	11	+ ½
2,210	Stand. S.-L.	1 13-16	1 11-16	1¾	..
2,100	Stewart	3-16	1⅛	1 3-16	+1-16
5,700	*Tonopah M.	51	45	45	— 4
100	Tonopah M.	6 15-16	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
500	Tularosa	..	⅞	⅞	..
6,500	*West E. Con.	88	82	86	— 2
9,700	*West E. Ex.	5	4	4	— ½
200	Yuk. G. M.	2 13-16	2 11-16	2 13-16	+1-16

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$42,000	C. P. 6% nts.	104½	104½	104½ + ¼
19,000	Chile Cop. 7s.	111	109	109 — 1
270,000	Con. G. cv. 6s.	115¾	115¼	115⅝ ..
2,000	Cuban stw. 5s.	98¼	98¼	98¼ ..
1,000	Mason V. 6s.	53	53	53 + 3
5,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1960.	102

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:28|Sun sets..7:32|Moon rises..12:02

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:53	1:35	7:11	7:47
Governors Island	1:19	2:06	7:56	8:38
Hell Gate	3:09	3:56	9:36	10:18

Arrived—Sunday, June 14.

SS New York, Southampton, June 6.
SS Uppland, Rio Janeiro, May 22.
SS Tallaman, Sagua, May 27.
SS Competitor, Philadelphia, June 13.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, June 11.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, June 14.
SS Valletta, Philadelphia, June 13.
SS Minnesota, Sama, June 9.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Lecoq	Bordeaux	May 31
Lancastrian	Antwerp	June 4
Lapland	Antwerp	June 6
Minnetonka	London	June 6
California	Glasgow	June 6
Rochambeau	Havre	June 6
Pannonia	Gibraltar	June 3
Korona	St. Thomas	June 10
Albingia	Inagua	May 10
Coamo	San Juan	June 10
Pastores	Port Limon	June 9
Momus	New Orleans	June 10
El Oriente	Galveston	June 9

DUE TOMORROW.

Oscar II	Christiansand	June 6
Barbarossa	Bremen	June 6
Ryndam	Rotterdam	June 6
Ioannini	Piraeus	June 1
Westlands	Santa Fe	May 14
San Jacinto	Galveston	June 10
Mohawk	Jacksonville	June 13
City of Montgomery	Savannah	June 13

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Olympic	Southampton	June 12
K. Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen	June 10
Oceania	Palermo	June 3
Havana	Havana	June 14
Tagus	Kingston	June 12
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm	Kingston	June 9
El Mundo	Galveston	June 11

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Mauretania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Vaterland, Antwerp	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen	——	1:00 A.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	——	1:00 A.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	——	10:00 A.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

*Mails close 9 P. M. Monday.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Provence, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Prinzess Irene, Gibraltar	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Martha Washington, Azores	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 14.

SS Oscar II., Copenhagen to New York, was 790 miles E. at 9:30 A. M.; due 16th, afternoon. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS Minnetonka, London to New York, was 320 miles E. at 5 P. M.; due 15th, afternoon. Atlantic Transport Line.
SS Competitor, Philadelphia, June 13.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, June 11.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, June 14.
SS Valletta, Philadelphia, June 13.
SS Minnesota, Sama, June 9.
SS Ryndam, Rotterdam to New York, was 745 miles E. at 10:40 A. M.; due 16th, afternoon. Holland-America Line.
SS California, Glasgow to New York, was 815 miles E. at noon; due 15th, forenoon. Anchor Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Vigilancia, Havana to New York, was 235 miles E. of Havana at 7 P. M. Ward Line.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, passed Alligator Lightship at 8 P. M. Ward Line.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 226 miles N. of Tybee at noon. Savannah Line.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 61 miles S. of Hatteras at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.
SS Alfianca, Cristobal to New York, was 828 miles S. at noon. Panama R. R. Co.
SS Pastores, Limon to New York, was 444 miles S. at 8 P. M. United Fruit Co.
SS Bantu, Tampico to New York, was 600 miles S. at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 134 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon. Mallory Line.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 234 miles S. at noon. Morgan Line.
SS Lampasas, Galveston to New York, was 168 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon. Mallory Line.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 50 miles W. of Tortugas at noon. Mallory Line.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 156 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon. Morgan Line.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 13 miles S. of Jupiter at noon. Morgan Line.
SS Brabant, Galveston to New York, was 69 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 A. M.
SS Albingia, Kingston to New York, was 92 miles S. at noon. Hamburg-American Line.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 144 miles S. at noon. Porto Rico Line.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 184 miles S. at noon. Morgan Line.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 206 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Campania, at Moville, June 14.
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, at Plymouth; June 14.
SS Carpathia, at Trieste, June 14.

Sailed.

SS France, from Havre, June 13.
SS Caledonia, from Moville, June 13.
SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, from Cherbourg, June 14.
SS President Lincoln, from Southampton, June 14.
SS Rotterdam, from Boulogne, June 13.
SS Zeeland, from Dover, June 13.
SS Philadelphia, from Cherbourg, June 13.

Passed.

SS Buffalo, New York for Hull, passed Dover.
SS Kansas, New York for Iloilo, passed Gibraltar.
SS Kandahar, New York for Iloilo, passed Perim.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, New York for Bremen, passed Plymouth.
SS Minnewaska, New York for London, passed Lizard.
SS Graf Waldersee, New York for Hamburg, passed Lizard.
SS Kroonland, New York for Antwerp, passed Brow Head.
SS Ultonia, New York for Fiume, passed Gibraltar.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Nagasaki, May 26; Kobe, May 28, and Yokohama, May 29—which arrived per steamer Minnesota, and mails dated Melbourne, May 15; Sydney, May 16; Auckland, May 21; Wellington, May 22; Shanghai, May 25, and Yokohama, May 31, which arrived at San Francisco per steamers Willochra and Korea, were dispatched east. The mails from the steamers Minnesota and Willochra are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, June 16, and those from the steamer Korea on the morning of Wednesday, June 17.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. June 18, SS New York.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. June 15, SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, and at 5 P. M. June 22, SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.
France—Close at 5 P. M. June 18, SS New York.
Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 17, SS Martha Washington, and at 9:30 A. M. June 20, SS Pannonia.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. June 19, SS Lapland.
Greece—Close at 10 A. M. June 16, SS Barcelona, and at 12 M. June 27, SS Ioannina.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. June 20, SS Pannonia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. June 16, SS Noordam, and at 5 P. M. June 22, SS Ryndam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 25, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 25, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. June 16, SS Prinzess Irene; at 11:30 A. M. June 17, SS Martha Washington, and at 9:30 A. M. June 20, SS Pannonia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Korea.....June 15
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chryo Maru.....June 15
Japan, Korea, and China (especially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru.....June 15
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra..June 15
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Willochra.....June 19
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India.....June 20

For Latest Shipping See Page 2.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

ALL EUROPE OUR MOTHER.

Mixture of Old World Ideals Our Strength, Says Prof. Muensterberg.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Prof. Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard University and Prof. Herman Hahn of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of Germany, the sculptor who modeled the statue of Goethe unveiled yesterday, were the guests of honor at a banquet tonight at the Germania Club, and both delivered addresses.

Prof. Münsterberg said he saw in the erection of this Goethe monument a symbolic expression of the new ideas with which the Americans of German descent served this nation.

"The history of the German-Americans was too long controlled by the traditional thought that the Americans were an English people, and that the Germans in the land were only the guests, who had to adjust their ideals to the customs of the hosts," he said: "The ambition of the youth was to imitate the Anglo-Saxons. In recent years a fundamental change has come. The non-English elements of the people have slowly discovered that this historic construction is based on a fiction. Not England, but all Europe, is the mother country of the American Nation, and its real strength lies in this mixture of the strongest racial elements of Europe. Hence the true duty of every American is to contribute to the new nation the noblest and ripest which he can bring from his native land. He would be disloyal to this task as an American if he were to forget the ideals of his fathers. Those Germans would be unfaithful Americans indeed who simply tried to imitate others instead of bringing the spirit of German thought and emotion, character and idealism as an offering to the land of their hopes."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions As to Duties on China and Wearing Apparel.

Small china plates with artificial lobster, sausage, or other meat or fish attached, are not "toys" within the meaning of the tariff law, according to a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers handed down Saturday. Collector Malone classified the dishes as decorated china under Paragraph 93 of the old act, and took duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem. R. H. Macy & Co., the importers, claimed a rate of 35 per cent. on the plea that the articles are toys and are sold as such in the toy department of their store. It developed at the trial that while the plates are made of china, witnesses for the importers were unable to say what the figures are composed of, in overruling the protest, Judge Hay says the protestants failed to show that the plates are commercially known as toys.

The J. W. Robinson Company, Los Angeles, lost in a contention for lower duty on scarfs, doilies, and similar articles of Japanese openwork or drawnwork, composed in chief value of flax. The articles are ornamented by having threads withdrawn from the woven fabric and the resulting open spaces partly filled with figures and designs formed by needlework, using for this purpose threads other than those which composed the original fabrics. The ornamental figures or designs thus produced give lace-like effects in various forms. The goods were classified under the old act as openwork or drawnwork, and duty exacted at 60 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed duty at the appropriate rates according to weight and count of threads under Paragraph 357.

William A. Brown & Co. were sustained in claims relating to customs rates on Japanese slippers composed of silk and straw. The Collector here returned the goods as silk wearing apparel under the act of 1909, and took duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 402. The importers put in evidence to the effect that straw is the component of principal value and that the tax should properly be 35 per cent. The board agreed. F. B. Vandegrift & Co. were overruled in a contention for a lower rate on Hinoki slippers composed of cotton, chip, straw, and paper. Chinese slippers imported by Lun Chong & Co. and others, San Francisco, were held dutiable at the rates claimed by the firms.

Reins & Meiss, Cincinnati, objected to the Surveyor's action in taking a 60 per cent. duty on women's gloves as silk wearing apparel. As the importers at the trial were unable to show what the material of chief value is in the gloves, the Surveyor's classification stands.

DELAY IN DELIVERIES.

In English Goods This Is Due to Methods of Finishing.

"One of the chief reasons why the foreign mills are behind in deliveries," said the selling agent for several of them, "is because the manufacturer abroad has no control of his product during the various processes it is put through. The various operations from yarn spinning to dyeing and finishing are all conducted separately. The finishers are perhaps the most independant people in England, and it is practically impossible to get goods through in a hurry.

"The system of distinct processes, although many disadvantages attach to it, also has some good points. For instance, the finishing houses are thoroughly experienced in the requirements of the different markets. The English manufacturer sells his goods in every market, but not always the same goods are demanded in each. He would have to combine a number of finishing processes, for example, if he operated a finishing department in conjunction with his mill. So that, while there has been some talk on this side regarding what might happen if the profits going to the various hands through which the cloth passes after leaving the loom were eliminated and the cost materially lowered thereby, there is little likelihood of this actually happening.

"Manufacturing methods will suffer little change abroad because of the market afforded the product over here. Outside the advantages to be obtained through such a change, the motive for bringing it about is not sufficiently impelling. What business is to be done here will be confined to special grades amounting to very little in the aggregate as compared with the output of this country."

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Merchants' Association, through its Executive Committee, has approved the Long Island Railroad's application for a spur track across Borden Avenue, so as to give access for manufacturing purposes to a plot of twenty-five acres. A manufacturing concern contemplates erecting on the plot a plant to cost $2,000,000 and to give employment to 2,500 work people.

Alan Hartley, for several years representative of Elmer E. Hartzell, has left that firm and become salesman for E. O. Spindler, 258 Broadway, representing the Sterling Silk Glove Company of Bangor, Penn. The company sells to the jobbing trade exclusively.

"Would Not Be Without It."

Thomas E. Bancroft of the Union Carpet Lining Company of New York, Boston, and Chicago, in an inquiry directed to the Business Page of The New York Times with reference to a new article recently placed on the market, writes:

"This is the second occasion I have had to write you within a short time, but it is of importance to us. I do not know what we would do without The New York Times. I take it daily and Sunday, and would not be without it."

ANNOUNCEMENTS ON THE BUSINESS PAGE ARE READ BY MERCHANT, MANUFACTURER, JOBBER AND BUYER WITH RESULTS

AUTOS DO RAILROAD WORK.

Governor General Harrison Watches New Philippine Lines.

Governor General Francis Burton Harrison believes that commercial automobile lines will solve the transportation problem in the Philippines, where railroads or their substitutes are badly needed. The Philippine Bulletin of recent date says:

"That commercial automobile lines will solve the railway problem in the Philippines is the opinion of Governor General Harrison. In a statement to Commissioner De Veyre, the Chief Executive remarked upon the excellent condition of the Tacloban roads and the fact that a commercial auto. line is in operation in Leyte.

"'If these automobile lines prove successful of operation,' said the Governor General, 'they may solve the railway problem in the Philippines. I am watching the course of such enterprises with great interest.'"

Profanity on the Wane.

Dr. Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, in a sermon at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, said profanity was being shunned by an increasing number of people, and that the end of it was near at hand. He gave credit for the increased reverence for holy names to the Holy Name Society of the Roman Catholic Church.

Arrival of Buyers.
Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods; 354 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; C. O. Cooper, coats, suits, bathing suits; 116 W. 32d.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; H. Burns, hats; 214 Church.
CHICAGO—Kalvan, Stern & Frohman; H. Stern, hosiery, furn. goods; Latham.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. Wheeler, domestics; C. J. Cornwell, furn. goods, gloves, hats, trunks; 438 B'way.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss Weatherd, costumes; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO — M. Twersky, ready-to-wear; Claridge.
CINCINNATI—H. Louis & Co.; J. Houshchild, laces, bdkfs.; Breslin.
CINCINNATI—Burkhardt Bros. Co.; A. E. Burkhardt, furn. goods; 200 5th Av.; Hoffman House.
EVANSVILLE—Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. R. Duncan, cloaks, notions furn. goods; A. E. Miles, dry goods; 212 5th Av.
HOLYOKE—A. Steiger & Co.; R. Goehring, carpets, upholstery goods; 118 W. 32d; Arlington.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss C. Grauman, cloaks, suits, waists; Mrs. M. G. Wilson, ladies' wear; 71 W. 23d.
KANSAS CITY—Berkson Bros.; J. Berkson, jobs Summer dresses, waists, skirts; 7 W. 22d.
LITTLE ROCK—Gus Blass Co.; Gus Blass, general mdse.; 148 W. 23d; Cumberland.
LOUISVILLE—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; E. B. Durand, cloaks, waists; 220 5th Av.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid-Hughes Co.; A. Sharp, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring; Navarre.
OMAHA—J. L. Branders & Sons; H. H. Boyd, furn. goods; 1,261 Bwy.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Nieman Co.; H. Lewin, ladies' Panama, white hats; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne & Co.; F. W. Gremmel, notions, toys, toilet articles; 60 W. 32d.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co.; A. K. Hone, representing; Claridge.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss M. Kearney, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Mrs. A. W. Nocke, costumes; 214 Church.
ST. PAUL—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; M. Pfaff, mfg. dept.; 350 Bwy.
ST. PAUL—Novelty suit and Cloak Co.; L. Silverstein, linen suits and wash dresses; 1,161 Broadway.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner Co.; F. C. Hofmayer, dress goods, wash goods, silks; F. A. Gerdes, domestics, white goods, linens; 20 West 22d St.

Business Notices.

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

EMBROIDERY MAN WANTED.—A thoroughly experienced embroidery man, who knows the business from a selling and manufacturing standpoint, who can take charge of designing, sampling, and selling end of a large domestic plant; must have long career in embroidery trade; application must state full details regarding past experience. Address Embroideries, care Dress Essentials, Z 224 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, familiar with jobbing and department store trade, to handle strong line of ladies' hats for manufacturer; only those with large following need apply; strictly confidential. Address Box F 315 Times Downtown.

TO DRY GOODS MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.—W. D. Newbold, of Newbold, Still & Co., Manufacturers' Agents, Toronto, will be at Hotel Victoria, Broadway, from 15th to 18th. Phone appointment.

SALESMAN ON WAISTS, with an established trade of $75,000 yearly, desires a change from Aug. 1; well-known among jobbers, mail order houses, and city office trades. T 129 Times.

PLANT 18 MACHINES, COMPLETE MODERN equipment, suitable dresses, waists, or cloaks; modern building; cheap rent. 151 West 19th, third floor.

SUMMER DRESSES wanted, 10,000, at job prices; phone Mad. Sq. 4753, or call with samples. Kline Purchasing Office, 95 Madison Av., Room 1,401.

ROMPERS.
Salesman selling all the jobbers wants line of rompers for next Spring. Box Z 214 Times Annex.

JOBBER IS NOW READY TO LOOK AT FALL SAMPLES, silk and cloth dresses, skirts, and coats. Room 500, 38 East 21st.

LADIES' READY TO WEAR.
Wanted—Line for city and office trade; no drawing; best references. T 73 Times.

EXCLUSIVE JOBBING HOUSE now looking at Fall lines of cloth and silk dresses, 7th floor. 137 W. 35th.

JOBBER looking at silk and cloth dresses, also Fall waists. 6th floor, 8 East 27th St.

DRESSES.—JOBBER is looking at Fall silk dresses. 18 W. 27th St., Room 1,005.

WASH DRESSES, 800, to close out. Holzman & Mittenthal, 18 West 27th.

Must Sell at Once
SALE SAFES AT COST
The closing of our 23d Street store compels quick disposal of all safes. Prices cut to cost and in some cases lower—all sizes to select from. Catalogue on request.
Cary Safe Co. 147 West 23d St. Phone, Chelsea 6821.

SALESMAN WANTED FOR
LOXITON
ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR.
(LOXITON UNDERWEAR has a patented device and is being handled by 800 stores in Greater New York.) State territory, experience, line handled and all other particulars; also references. LOXITON MFG. CO., Baltimore, Md.

785 PIECES
Worsteds, Serges,
Suitings, Cassimeres,
Overcoatings, Dressgoods, etc.
Heavy and Light Weights.
By Order of
THE AMERICAN WOOLEN CO.,
and others, tomorrow, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock. Buring & Dole, Auc'rs, 7 & 9 Greene St., N. Y.

Traveling Bags
5,000 English and Rivated Leather Traveling Bags to close out at Big Reductions on account of reorganization of company.
Enterprise Bag & Suit Case Co., 140 Duane St.

FOR DELIVERY
2,000
SILK and WASH DRESSES
TIP-TOP DRESS CO., 133 to 141 West 21st Street.

DESKS &
OFFICE FURNITURE
Complete Assortment at Special Summer Prices.
QUICK & McKENNA, 6 Reade St.

PICTURE FRAMES Of Paintings and Mirrors
Manufacturers, Agent and Importer, JOHN DRESCHER, 288 Broadway.

ASTRACHANS DOMESTIC and IMPORTED
WILL CLOSE AT BIG REDUCTIONS HYDROL, 27 W. 20th.

IMPORTS NOT SALABLE.

Why Certain Foreign Fabrics Have Not Been Marketed.

In reviewing the piece goods situation a prominent factor in the market said that importers who went in extensively for tweeds and rough finished goods for use in manufacturing balmacaans now find themselves with large stocks of these fabrics on hand, with little prospect of getting rid of them.

"The result of this speculation," he added, "will be to throw discredit on the product of the foreign mills. It is a fact not generally understood that in the cheaper grades of goods the foreign manufacturer does not take the care we do in the making and finish of the cloth. The cutting-up trade here demands as much perfection in the 50-cent number as in the fabric that sells at $2 a yard. The manufacturer abroad has never been placed in position where he has had to supply a standard finish on his entire product. He makes a 50-cent cloth look like 50 cents worth. That is why there is a big surplus of foreign merchandise in this market today. Duty has been paid on this surplus and the importers have been stuck."

Sulphur Production Increasing.

In the production of sulphur the United States is rapidly overtaking Sicily, which has had the supremacy. Last year the actual marketed production of the article in this country was 311,590 long tons, valued at $5,478,849, according to a bulletin of the Geological Survey. The Sicilian product for the year was 346,213 long tons. In 1880 only 536 tons were produced here. Ten years later 3,147 tons represented the output. In 1910, however, the production reached 255,534 tons.

DO YOU BELIEVE IN WATCHFUL WAITING?

The time to strike is when the iron (or rather the weather) is hot. If you want to get more business NOW be certain to attend our

31st ANNIVERSARY
Hosiery & Underwear Sale

Practically our entire stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Hosiery and Underwear will be offered at hitherto unheard of low prices. Sale

STARTS TODAY

and will continue for two weeks only. Every buyer of hosiery and underwear will find it to great advantage to look over what we have to offer. The earlier you call the greater your choice.

Remember!—Our Sales Are Sales

KAHN & FRANK

"THE HOUSE OF STANDARD MERCHANDISE."
573-575 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

AUCTION SALES

MERCHANDISE.
Inventoried at $288,000
Special Peremptory Sale
Embroideries
White Goods, etc.
KARP BROS., Auctioneers,
Will Sell Tuesday, June 23, 1914,
At 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms,
477 & 479 Broadway, N. Y. C.
The stock is from one of the largest wholesalers and comprises the
Finest Lines of Shams, Scarfs, Curtains, Kimonos, Aprons,
Door Panel, Doylies, Pillow Tops, Pillow Cases, Lace Net Goods, Children's Dresses, Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, etc., etc. All in original packages.
Goods on Exhibition
Monday, June 22, 1914.
Catalogues mailed upon application.
H. KARP, Auctioneer. Telephone 4197 Spring.

$10,000 Stock
Of High-Grade and Up-to-the-Minute
CLOAKS AND SUITS
Dresses and Skirts, Children's Dresses. P. Waldman, Auctioneer, sells Tomorrow, Tuesday, June 16, 1914. Particulars Tuesday's papers. Tels. 600 Franklin.

Before going on your vacation instruct your newsdealer to send you THE NEW YORK TIMES, or telephone Bryant 1,000. Daily and Sunday, 75c. per month. Daily alone, 50c. per month.—Adv.

MERCHANDISE.
Very High-grade and Exclusive Stock of STREET, EVENING & AFTERNOON
DRESSES & SUITS
in the latest fashions and most beautiful designs, made of charmeuse, crepe-de-luxe, brocade, pongee and lingerie, ranging in price as high as $175 per garment.
Will Be Sold
Tomorrow, Tuesday, June 16th, 1914,
At 10:30 A. M., at Salesroom,
8 Greene St., near Canal St., N. Y. C.
By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.
This entire offering is one of the finest of exceptional quality, presenting to the public a line of merchandise rarely met with at public auction, and will be sold strictly without reserve.
For Information Telephone Spring 4399.

A VERY LARGE, EXCEPTIONAL HIGH-GRADE STOCK OF IMPORTED
SILKS
inventoried at over $35,000, representing a great variety and qualities. All of the latest importations. Some of them only recently released from the custom house. Ranging in price as high as $10 per yard. Also a stock of very high quality Imported Woolens, Velvets and Velvet Ribbons, will be sold
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1914,
At 10:30 A. M., at Salesroom,
8 Greene St., near Canal St., N. Y. C.
By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.
For information Telephone Spring 4399.

BUYERS' MARKET PLACE
For Advertising Rates, Telephone Bryant 1000.

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Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. 1851. BUNNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 23d.

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FALLY PUBLISHING CO. PLACE CARDS, XMAS CARDS. Chas. S. Clark Co., 141 W. 36th St. Tel. Greeley 1007.

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J. FEIBEL,
117 Spring St. Tel. Spring 1991.

BRAIDS.
H. P. VON NOSTITZ,
MANHATTAN LACE COMPANY,
24 East 20th St. Phone, 6818 Gramercy.

CAPES.
Special Line of Coat Capes, $3 up. Raincoats. Balmacaans. B. Boonlma, 255 Greene.

Chinchilla Coats and Capes for Immediate Delivery
BURST & RUBIN, 40-46 West 25th Street.

COATS 400 Coats at $3.50
LOUIS SMITH, 36-38 West 25th Street.

COLLECTIONS.
Bad accounts collected. No charge unless successful. Fidelity Collection Co., 62 Park Row. Beekman 3668.

DRESS SUIT CASES and Traveling Bags. Output for 1913 over 500,000. Ask for Catalogue. Samuel Sherman, 8 Desbrosses St.

EMBROIDERY MATERIALS.
Fancy Linens, Pillow Tops, Worsted Yarns. HENRY E. FRANKENBERG CO., 215 4th Av.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
715-719 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HOOKS, EYES AND SIMONDS.
MAGARGEE BROS., 16 W. 20th. Factory Newark & Belleville.

LACES, H'DK'CHIEFS, Shadow Laces, Embroideries & Flounces.
Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N.Y.

Men's Dress Suits.
FULL DRESS AND PRINCE ALBERTS. C. N. Meltzner & Bro., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

MISSES' AND LADIES' DRESSES.
Jacob Bachman, 26 W. 17th St. Popular-Priced Dresses. Large stock always on hand.

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15c per 1,000, in quantities, and less. MISS E. E. MORRIGAN, 309 B'way.

PAPER BOXES AND DRINKING CUPS.
THE MERCHANTS' BOX & PAPER CO. FOLDING PAPER BOXES.
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67 Irving Place. Tel. Gramercy 1760.

PIN-TICKETS.
A. KIMBALL CO., 307 West Broadway.
"A pin-ticket for every purpose." Phone 194 Spring.

Roman stripes made by us are indistinguishable.
SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL & CO.,
Fourth Avenue.

Ribbons ALL THAT'S NEW
FRANKENTHALER & FRANKENTHALER.

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S. GRIESMAN & SALOMON, INC.,
SILK BARGAIN HOUSE,
33 East 27th St. Tel. Mad. Sq. 3320.

WHITE CHINCHILLAS, $4.50 UP.
Five models; 250 coats different models; 24 hat combinations; all colors; prices guaranteed lowest in N. Y. Phone 2000 Bryant. CHINCHILLA COAT CO., 31 W. 31st St.

LACES H'DK'CHIEFS
Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N.Y.

Men's Dress Suits.
FULL DRESS AND PRINCE ALBERTS. C. N. Meltzner & Bro., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

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—BY THE—
S. S. CORCOVADO
JULY 2nd
—TO—
BARCELONA, NAPLES and PIRAEUS
¶ This steamer offers the tourist excellent accommodations at low rates. First Cabin only, and Steerage.
Steamers leave from Brooklyn Pier, foot of 33d St., South Brooklyn
Write for Information.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Phone 1900 Rector.

CUNARD
Established 1840.
FASTEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
Liverpool Service
NEXT SAILINGS

MAURETANIA	June 16,	6:00 P.M.
LUSITANIA	June 23	6:00 P.M.
AQUITANIA	July 1,	10:00 A.M.

QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA

Mauretania,	July 7 6 P.M.	Lusitania - Aug. 4 6 P.M.
Lusitania,	July 14 6 P.M.	Mauretania, Aug. 11 6 P.M.
Aquitania,	July 22 10 A.M.	Aquitania, Aug. 25 10 A.M.

*Germania, July 25, 5 PM | *Lusonia..Aug. 19, 3 PM
*Calls at Queenstown East Bound.

MEDITERRANEAN—ADRIATIC SERVICE
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Patras, Trieste, Piums. Sailings noon. See itinerary.
PANNONIA...June 20 | CARPATHIA..July 9
IVERNIA..Jy. 1, 4 PM. | ULTONIA.....July 25

Round the World Trip, $474.85 and up. Special through rate to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America. Independent tours in Europe, etc. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
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Piers foot West 14th Street, N. R. Offices, 24 State Street, N. Y., opposite Battery.

WHITE STAR PIERS 59 & 60, N. R.
"OLYMPIC"
For LONDON JUNE 20
PARIS 9 A.M.
JULY 11—AUG. 8—AUG. 29—SEPT. 19
Via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Southampton.
OTHER SAILINGS.
Oceanic..June 13, one class | Cedric.....July 4
*Phila'phia..Ju.26,10AM | *New York.....July 17
*American Line Steamer Pier 62.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool (noon)
CEDRIC.....June 18 | BALTIC.....July 2
CELTIC.....June 25 | ADRIATIC.....July 9
Boston—Mediterranean—Italy.
GRETIC.....June 27, 11 AM | Aug. 4
CANOPIC.....July 11, 1 AM | Aug. 29
Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M.
American 23d Street
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE, $95 UP.
NEW YORK..June 19 | ST. LOUIS.....July 3
PHILA'PHIA..June 20 | ST. PAUL.....July 10
Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pr. 52, N. R., 16th St. Min'haha, June 13, 10:30AM | Min'nesota, June 27 Min'tonka, June 20, 8:30AM | Minnewaska, July 4
Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
FINLAND.....June 13 | ZEELAND.....June 27
LAPLAND.....June 20 | KROONLAND..July 4
PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 B'WAY, N. Y.

BERMUDA
Average Summer Temperature in 1913, 77°
Authorized by Dept. Bermuda Gov't.
Very Low Summer Rates
Sailings Weekly—Tickets Interchangeable.
S. S. Caribbean
Largest steamer in the trade. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y. Tel. 2880 Broad.
Twin Screw S. S. Bermudian
10,518 Tons Displ. Holds speed record, N. Y. & Bermuda, 39 hrs. 20 min. Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1760 Rector.
For Booklets apply to above S. S. Co.'s or to Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2051 B'way & 344 & 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av., or Any Ticket Ag

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy calendar. Discharges:
Sarah S. Larkin,
Patrick J. Healy,
Wm. E. Gable,
Winters & Schofield,
Hugh J. Fowler,
Henry E. Ahern,
Simon Rathowsky,
Hallboon & Englehart,
Aaron Greenberg,
H. & M. Basmer,
David Reichenberg,
C. F. Clendennis.
Lillian B. Burnham,
Barnet Waldman,
Siegel & Hotchner,
Samuel Altman,
Aaron Schornstein,
E. & S. Hochlich,
Robt. S. Dillon,
Union Tool & Supply,
Alexander Ziebing,
John D. Sloan,
Adolph Werthmann,
Joseph Gladson,
Edward J. Reynolds,
Wm. B. McMechen,
Alfred H. Post,
John Leome,
John Glashenner,
John C. McCafferty,
Under objections:
Alfred Hersch,
Alfred Mottola,
David H. Kurtz,
Jacob Scheinblum,
Isaac Krivitzky,
Jackson & Sulzler,
Adjourned cases:
Max Fletcher,
Jacob Wienner,
Kaliman Mishkin,
Kopel Engelberg,
Rudolph Hirschborn,
Meyer L. Fernald,
Jacob M. Sincoff.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Underwood Typewriter Co vs Royal Typewriter.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar.
U S A vs Crandall.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
People vs McKenna. Same vs Pinkney & an.
Same vs Eng. Hing & an. Same vs Solomon.
Same vs Di Gioia. Same vs Rothenburg.
Same vs Barzanno. Same vs Damron.
The first four are murder cases, something unusual on a Court of Appeals day calendar.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
In re N Y, N H RR.
In re CNY (E 197 St).
Hearst vs Assc Press
Farber vs Farber.
In re Tibbett & Corlear Av.
Dupont, &c, Powder Co vs Candler.
Wittmark vs Meng.
Watson vs CNY.
Newman vs Int Merc Marine.
Brown vs Brown.
Guida vs Guida.
Goodman vs Goodman.
Union News vs CNY.
Wheeler vs Wheeler.
Vasquez vs Vasquez.
People ex rel Harvey vs B of Educ.
People ex rel Kaufmann vs same.
Grenholz vs James.
Williams vs Meehan Mfg Co.
Service vs Ziegler.
In re Henkel (Trainer).
Libman Con vs D M Oltarsh I Wks.
Reed vs Lippe.
Goldstein vs I R T.
Scharfman vs Brill & Kaplan.
Horsley vs Powers.
People ex rel Edwards vs Waldo.
People ex rel Hayes vs same.
People ex rel Finn vs Baker.
People ex rel O'Connell vs Bingham.
People ex rel Davis vs Baker.
People ex rel McMahon vs same.
People ex rel Nethercatt vs Waldo.
People ex rel Walsh vs same.
People ex rel Geller vs same.
People ex rel Fitzpatrick vs same.
Albany Sav Bk vs Isaac Rity.
In re Reisch.
In re Rooney (Westch'r Av).
Trezza vs Brigantl.
Schmidt vs Schmidt.
Stevens vs Ep'l Church History.
Giesler vs R B Henry Co.
In re Cohn (459 W 163 St).
Same vs same (461 W 163 St).
Wool vs Wooll.
Ginsburg vs Triangle Waist.
Same vs same.
Printograph Sales vs Am Addressing.
Same vs same.
Blending vs West'n Un Tel Co.
Glue vs Trow Directory.
Chrispell vs Frank.
In re Einhorn (Guerlan St).
In re same.
Ryer vs Am Fed of Musicians.

PART II.—Greenbaum, J.—Ex parte business—At 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, Motions:
People, &c vs NY Parcel Dispatch.
Heinze vs Assets Realiz.
Piesen vs Mitchell.
Same vs same.
Miller vs Miller.
Weir Stove vs Lazar.
Bridgeport F Co vs Winter.
Menser vs Schierenbeck.
O'Gara vs O'Gara.
Canad Agcy vs Assets R.
Zinc Corp vs same.
Second Trust vs same.
Trustees Ex & S Ins vs same.
Grentel vs same.
Ind & Gen Tr vs same.
Charter Trust vs same.
Ivanhoe G Corp vs same.
Br C & G Invest vs same.
Dinkelspiel (Dinkelsp'l.
Evans vs Evans.
Hageman vs Towle.
Kowarik vs Kowarik.
Stein vs Stein.
Silverman vs Silverman.
Demurrers:
Zinc Corp vs Assets Real Second Ind Tr vs same.
Grand Ave vs same.
Br C & G Inv vs same.
Shafter T Agcy vs same.
Trustee, &c, Ins Corp vs same.
Ind & Gen Tr vs same.
Canadn Agcy vs same.
Lowenstein vs Title Ins.
Preferred causes:
Met Life Ins vs Heinze.
Morgenstern vs Morg's'n.
Sullivan vs Rosasn.
Hudson Mtg vs Buck Con
Levine vs 28 St and 7 Av Realty.
Anderson vs Anderson.
Schlutbergen vs S'barg'r
Reid vs Wierfel.
Geist vs Greene.
General calendar:
Heinz vs Allison.
Newhouse vs Nintz.
Isaacs vs Jonas.
Wolff vs Posen.
Witmark vs Atteridge.
Grossman vs Grossman.
Fullizer vs Browning.
Hoberman vs Romagna.

PART IV.—Lehman, J., case on; Part V., Pendleton, J., case on.

TRIAL TERM.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Burgh vs Korn.
Turner vs C'bridge Cons.
Piquet vs NY.
Mendell vs same.
Miles vs Stalo.
Nat State Bk vs Howard
Meaman vs Prost.
Talcott vs Slater Bros, &c.
Marine Metal, &c vs Hart & Spear & Co vs Cantrell
Burns Int, &c vs Powers Sales vs Wolff.
Quint vs Kaufman.
Simpson vs Stallo.
Dickinson vs Meadows.
Bryan vs Schwartz.
Eastern Adv vs Morris Park Est.
Wright Fur Co vs Isaacs
Dittrich vs Grosner.
Gulse vs Guise.
James vs Fanshawe.
Content vs Oliver.
Sarman vs Miller.
Schwarz vs Danziger.
Wadsworth vs Redfield Bros.
Mayer Brew vs G Di Napoli.
same vs Di Napoli.
Alsen's Am Part Wks vs Degnon Con.
Sulzberger & Sons vs Brundage.
Stair vs Barton.
Glattfelder vs Murray.
Hollender vs W H'ker Co
Abbott vs Le Provost.
Pellet reau vs Rty Assoc.
Cruse vs Nixon.
Keystone Fire vs Cent Fire.
Wm Horne vs Ill Surety.
Peters vs Parkill.
Same vs Armbruster.
Hitchcock vs Cafe Raub.
Stern vs Marcuse.
Globe Stockinette vs Rosenberg.
Bank of Metropolis vs McLeish.
Sherry vs Mery.
Gluck vs Auto Ins, Hartford.
Geissler vs Am R E Co.
Siegel vs Atkin.
Abbey vs Du Rand.
Marran vs Simon.
Feldman vs Lefkowitz.
Clear.

PART III.—Whitaker, Webb vs Hemperly.
Tracey vs Oliver & Burr Schnell vs I R T.
Jones vs Hallahan.
Murphy vs Hafner.
Bowser vs Pitts Cont.
Davega vs Wilson Trading Co.
L Kahn vs Packard. Mot M Kahn vs same.
Billich vs Bronx Gas, &c Co.
Dee vs N Y Rys.
Mahoney vs Ward Bak'g Co.
Zinkowitz vs Brown.
McLaughlin vs NY Rys.
Holzman vs Shanley Co.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
B Glass vs NY Con RR.
M Glass vs same.
Perkins vs Doran.
Pluemacher vs Levy.
C McKeon vs Sherman.
W McKeon vs same.
Romano vs Degnon Con.
Hess Bldg vs Cons Gas.
Koehne vs Hotel Astor.
Carlson vs Peterson.
Citizens' Nat Bk vs Moody Manuel Co.
Ballinger vs Albright.
Cohen vs Cohen.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
David vs Simonson.
Flynn vs Rodgers & H.
Gagliano vs CNY.
Lewkowitz vs Ratner.
Waldt vs Goodwin Mfg.
Wrenn vs Larson.
Mangold vs Mulcahy & G
Cohen vs Rosenthal.
Wirf vs Kennedy.
Kirby vs Reis & Co.
R Brouse vs CNY.
H Brouse vs same.
Compagnino vs C R R of N J.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Delaney, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Carroll vs Con Gas.
Gips vs Simon.
Rubin vs Oceanic Line.
Lunn vs Carved Mldg.
Haakenson vs Goelet.
Chalmers vs N Cash R.
Flynn vs Linch.
Oxelowitch vs Mayo Warehouse.
Roland vs Wooten.
Natence vs O'Flaherty, Jr.
Van Dyck vs Eve Jour.

PART IX.—Cohalan, Inquest—Gulenen vs Crum.
Wine vs Bear Lithia.
Maher vs New Eng Nav.
A Giardino vs Hartman.
F Giardino vs same.
McVicker vs Joline.
Barrett vs Regan.
McBride vs M Lowenthal Trading.
Silverstein vs O'Beirne.
Robbins vs I R T.
Plebany vs same.
Meyer vs French Line.

PART X.—Ford, Cantrell vs NYC RR.
O'Meara vs Naughton.
Nicholson vs Phillips.
Hoergel vs Linch.
Gilson vs Arthur McM.
Bryan vs Stanley Hoist'g Co.
Lehman vs Lange.
Britt vs Rodgers & H.
Kernweiss vs B H R R.
Stoll vs same.
Amann vs Unit Booking Co.
Cadam vs Woolverton.
Disewski vs Habb.

PART XI.—Gavegan, Rogers vs Hud R Day L.
Yuch vs NY Rys.
Wybrecht vs Scock.
Lynn vs Liebman & Sanford Co.
Howell vs Cunard Line.
Eliasberg vs Bainbridge.
Di Gracono vs Union Ry.
Kempinski vs Mis Iron Works.
Eliasberg vs Bainbridge.
Thielker vs Wahlig Co.
Hynds vs Press.
Steiner vs NY Rys.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Doerr vs N Y.
Sidbury vs Bradley Con.
Lefkowitz vs Greenfield.
Pincus vs Schleicster.
Chamberlain vs CNY.
M. Talgne vs Mut'l Milk.
J Taigne vs same.
Sheehan vs Willard.
Rix vs NY Rys.
Theben vs Rothenberg & Co.
Henny vs Kessler & 2 Av Theatre.

TRIAL TERM—Part XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Dowse vs NY Yacht, &c.
Shober vs Royal Ins.
Collins vs CNY.
Levison vs Ill Surety.
Rapp vs Rapp.
Wulff vs Roseville Trust, Newark.
Wheeler Rity vs Am Bonding Co of Balt. NY Co N Bk vs Devidow (9 cases.)
Cent Un Gas vs Brown's Potter vs H P Wright & Co.
Quiggle vs Quiggle.
Pollock vs Kazam.

PART XV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Case on—Poss vs Poss.

PART XVI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Elliott vs Prine.
Redcliffe vs Fowler.
Caspary vs Hatch, Jr.
Gallagher & Shearn vs Barton.
Ravitch vs Fleischmann Bros Co.
Beck vs Echo Amus Co.
Mitchell vs Mainland.
Porter vs same.
Hogan vs Hayes.
Ryer vs Billington.
Finkelstein vs Iroquois Door.
Springs vs McMillan.
Keddie vs Provident Ln.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Cases to be sent from Part II. for trial.

PART XVIII.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inquest—People ex rel Karbluth vs First Workman's I K S B Ass'n.
Rerdsy vs Silverman.
Richardson vs McDermott & Hurnigan.
People's Surety Co vs Ludington's Sons.
Kurinsky vs Harbarger.
Amster Bldg Co vs Mesa.
O'Connell vs Gildersleeve & Son.
Roberts vs Reinitz.
Robin vs Clark.
Scanlon vs Carrollan.
Farley vs Buttner & Guar Trust Co.
Wiener vs Meyer.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.
Estate of Henry A Schroeder.
Wills for probate:
John F Z Purdy.
James L Robertson.
Bertha S Stern.
Patrick Reynolds.
TRIAL TERM.—Fowler, S.
Contested wills:
Sarah A Knight.
Edward Otto Hoffman
Silas P Hubbell.
Mary A Murray.
Thomas Whelan.
Bessie Swift.
Harry Warschauer.
Rose Keiser.
Jacob Beyerle.
Diederich Muller.
Lillie K Greenwald.
Walter J Carr.
Clarence L Howlett.
Isabel M Talbot.
Joanna Beatty.
Estates of—
Michael Cunningham
Joseph Horwitz.
Henrietta Popper.
Henry P. Dunham.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions.
Musical Courier vs Hanson.
Margolies vs Christie.
Feuse vs Cobb.
Kleber vs Hansen.
Feinberg vs Burley.
Coffey vs Thompson.
Pilgrim Shoe vs Brown.
Weber & Heilbroner vs Moore.
Empire Flour Co vs Boas.
Sweeney vs Pigueron.
Levine vs Shillaher, Jr.
Ginsberg vs Tomashoff.
Gotham R'coat vs Levy.
Rosenthal vs NY Rys.
Coan vs Reliable Trad'g.
Seal vs State Bank.
Hanson vs Hanson.
Wood vs Grant.
Levy vs Interstate Tob.
Goldfish vs New Amstd Gas.
Mencyer & Nadler vs Halle.
Feinstein vs Rifter.
Karibe vs Hansen.
Thorley vs Ziegfeld.
Slonimsky vs Gold.
Weiner vs Hoe & Co.
Hoch vs Foller.
Regan vs Friends of Ireland.
Singer S Mach vs Suit Case & Go-Cart Co.

At 10 A. M.
Doyle vs Finlay.
Echelman vs McElfatrick.
Daversa vs Davidow Sons.
Angelo vs Wild & Rity.
Ray vs Manchester Garage.
Sanoldy vs Hajek Bros.
Kupperberg vs Kommel.
Goldberger vs Skinner.
Clark vs Kelly.
Solomon vs Saltzseider.
U S Lumber vs Keyes.
Hahn vs Herzog.
Same vs same.
Berta vs Ognibene & Armata.
Katzman vs Clechansaw Model.
Levy vs Sable.
Cicerone vs Murray.
Greenberg vs Goldstein.
Dowd vs W End Taxi.
Koch vs Assets Realties.
Lester vs Walsh.
Davis vs Grass.
Danzinger vs Seaman Bk
Mazzoli vs Ziegfeld, Jr.
Rotschild vs Phykett.
Engel vs Javitz Bros.
Crossman vs Cooper.
Rosebault vs Spengler.
NY Clay Prod vs Parker Co.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—Green, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Fricker vs Jacob.
Weschler vs McCarthy.
Spilton vs Whitridge.
Labelson vs N Y Rys.
Stephens Inc vs Payton.
Phillips vs Schafran.
Levett vs Blei.
Goldstein vs Sahb.
Walker vs Tomaro.
Madden vs Bradley Cont
Hafiett Koch Furniture vs Decker.
Maslamy vs Turk.
Belmont Rity vs Hartog.
McHugh vs Cons Gas.
Epstein vs Leonard.
Bell vs Renault Taxi Ser
Feinblatt vs Unterburg.
Kossar & Co vs Ros'feld
Cohen vs Marks.
Williams vs Altberg.
Doyle vs Renault Taxi.
Doyle vs Motor Taxim.
Raftery vs Ryan.
Goldberg vs Schapiro.
Salsovits vs Grabellowitz (2 acts.)
McNulty vs Kuser.
Weiss vs Dorfman.
Stancourt Laundry vs La Mura.
Glassman vs Rubin Bros
Schick vs Adams L Bldg
Wadro vs Danziger.
Silvaratein vs Grossman.
Hageman vs NY Rys.

Gilmore vs Rosenberg.
Stone vs Demerast.
Solakian vs NY, NEC & Sand.
Fuchs vs Hammel.
Sulken vs Black.
Same vs same.
McLaughlin vs I R T.
Rosenweig vs NY Rys.
Lester vs same.
Leve vs Westcott Ex.
Smolens vs Marcus.
Fassno vs N Y Rys.
Friedman vs People's N Fire Ins.
Bonomo vs Fargo.
Burgenstein vs St'necker
Golde vs Hudson.
Meyerson vs Roseman.
Donald SS vs Lewis.
Sisen vs Reese.
Disbecker vs Cadillac
Colabella vs Grillo.
McLaughlin vs GA Fuller
Moskowitz vs Gilmour.
Abrams vs Apfel.
Phillips vs N Y Rys.
Weinstein vs Codea Rlty
Same vs same.
Solkind vs Byrne.
Rath vs Heine.
Cahn vs Reliable Trad'g
Williams vs Spinarella.
Goldstuck vs Int R T Co
T A Clark Co vs Blanch.
Schustock vs Levy.
Panzer vs Harlem C Taxi

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lifschitz vs Gen Accid.
Burns vs Spiegel.
Munter vs Swersky.
Seckler vs Cohen.
Morley vs Bonstelle.
Baker vs Specht.
Rothstein vs Carswell.
Byrnes vs Margolies.
Mann B Towel Supply vs Tillman.
Improved R Prod vs Bob.
Alema R Ex vs Coolidge.
Woodman vs West Term.
Mitchell vs O'Shea.
Spitzer vs Greenberg.
Hart vs Cahill.
Whalen vs Oceanic S N.
Leavitt vs Mann.

PART III., Lynch, J., clear; IV., O'Dwyer, J., clear; V., Smith, J., case on; VI., Finlay, J., clear; VII., Ransom, J., case on; VIII., Delehanty, J., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Page, J.
In re Mahoney—Charles H Murray.
Sullivan vs Ranskein—Samuel Marks.
SUPREME COURT.—Philbin, J.
Greig vs Greig—William C Armstrong.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Philbin, J.
Joseph McGuire vs Ann T Slawey McLane—Henry R. Beekman.
Excelsior Sav Bank vs Israel Jacobson—Henry R Beekman.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Burr, Carr, Rich, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ. — Non-enumerated day calendar—At 1 P. M.
People, &c vs Kelsey.
In re Halvorsen.
In re Palisades Pk.
Fulton vs Ingalls.
In re Dana Co.
In re Dana Co.
Bowery Bay Bldg vs Purdy.
In re Winthrop.
Hull vs Woodmere Co.
In re Green.
Seifter vs Am Bonding.
Davis vs Gas Engine.
In re Palisades Pk.
Patten vs Patten.
In re Bensel.
In re M & J Con.
Goldstein vs Clancy.
Clark vs Clark.
In re Morison.
Ballantine vs Corbett.
Morgan vs CNY.
Springer vs Thompson.
Davison vs Williams.
Anderson vs Ebling.
Melet vs Warbury Co.
Danzilo vs Danzilo.
Stevens vs Weygandt.
Same vs same.
Hellenberg vs Bendick.
First N Bk, Detroit vs Hollins.
Noble vs Remsen.
Smith vs Flynn.
Willett & Cassidy vs Devoy.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinwall, J.—Motions.
Stewart vs Rity Assets.
Tax lien vs Wyckoff et al.
Edison El Ill vs Wilson.
McArthur vs Fesinger et al.
Zeikus vs Fla E Coast RR.
Rosenbaum vs Rosenbaum.
Downs vs Downs.
Castle vs Armstead.
Barker vs Barker.
Dolan vs Shannon.
Klein vs Klein.
Rhodes vs Golden.
Crybowski vs 538 E 72 St.
Brost vs Metro Tob Co.
People ex rel Aufrichtig vs Cong Adath Israel.
Mead vs Henchey.
Neustadt vs Jamaica Est.
Smith vs Smith.
Hoh vs Hoh et al.
Pratt vs McKee & ano.
Journeay vs Moscowitz et al.
Fitzgibbon vs Fitzgib'n.
Cantoni vs Citizens' Tr.
Brandino vs I R T.
Hendrick vs Biggar.
Smith vs Richm'd Light.
People ex rel McGrath vs Waldo.
Spaeth vs Casteiger et al.
Johnston vs West et al.
Seinfel vs Branagan et al.
Cromieux Benev Soc vs T Beth El.
C L Baumann & Co vs Baumann et al.
Kuntz vs Peterson.
In re Amer Surety (Caruthers.)
In re same (same.)

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Trials.—Kelly, J.
Ellau (demurrer) vs Ellau.
Hill vs Curtis.
Lafayette Trust vs Leon Caplan Co.
Yukelson vs Yukelson.
Lacker vs Lacker.
Cash vs Bor Bank.
Carmen vs CNY.
Reserved calendar:
People ex rel Am Mfg Co vs Purdy.
Same vs same.
People ex rel Riker Homestead Estates vs Purdy.
Konvalinka vs Shenstone
Steenworth vs Steenw'th.
Weisman vs Weisman.
Miles vs Miles.
Yates vs Delap.
Terrky vs Terrky.
Aiello vs Aiello.
Agress Con vs Maguire.
Heyman vs Heyman.
London C N Y & C I RR.
Eggert vs Lang.
Boyer vs Boyer.
De Marco vs Trov Pac.
Keoskie vs Keoskie.
Frehn vs Miller.
Blum vs Blum.
Falek vs Caiozzo.
Hodgson vs Chadwick.

The balance of the day calendar called on June 12 will be added to the day calendar of June 16.
Highest number reached, 1,090.

TRIAL TERM—Jaycox, Van Siclen, Maddox, Clark, Blackmar, JJ.—At 10 A. M.
Daly vs Horton's Ice Cr.
Hamer vs Nassau RR.
Casey vs Gannon et al.
Furlong vs Roberts & an.
Koellner vs B Un El RR.
Rodzborski vs Am Sug R
Baldini vs American Ice.
Barracco vs Bono (2 acts)
Haeberle vs C I & B RR.
O'Brien vs B, Q C & S RR
Anderson vs Post & McC
Troy vs CNY.
Matthews vs B U El RR
Campbell vs Adler (2 acts.)
O'Hara vs Transit Dev.
Katz vs Schaffer Tin.
Kenny vs Am Sug Ref.
Anderson vs Miller.
Johnson vs CNY.
Rosinsky vs Nassau RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.
Nugent vs B U N El RR
Alden vs Law et al.
Wiesenawsky vs Smith Contracting Co.
Coger vs Williams.
Testa vs Nassau R R.
Nedboy vs Brody.
Boorum vs Manh Bridge 3c Line.
Well vs N Y Rys Co.
Thompson vs CNY.
Bloom vs N Y Cons RR
Burke vs Abraham et al.
Marsanico vs Weisberg-Mark (2 acts.)
Highest number reached, 3,892.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR.—Fawcett, J.
Petrowicz vs McGrath.
McCabe vs B H RR.
O'Brien vs Nas E RR.
Gernedson vs same.
Branston vs same.
Gottlieb vs same.
These causes, if answered, will be passed for the day.
Conti vs Nas E RR.
Campbell vs same.
Stenson vs Holland L'y.
Brower vs Dale Amus.
Piccolo vs B H RR.
Kallscher vs Bernstein.
Highest number reached, 2,623.
Schieb vs same.
Holm vs same.
Fisher vs same.
Zwirn vs Mitchell.
Harrigol vs B H RR.
Guenther vs C I & B RR
Gray vs Tietelbaum.
Dorn vs same.
Conklin vs Cody.
Same vs same.
Arnold vs Interboro Con.

Surrogate's Court.

DAY CALENDAR.—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Lars Erickson,
A Herriman
Albert White
Isabella Duffy
Nicholas Moryo
John C Morris
Adm of Jane Scheffmeyer.
Acctg of James Austin.
Thomas Cody.
Jeromeus Underhill.
James Klots.
Ann McCauley.
Contested Calendar.
Will of Michael Hart—Henry Alexander.
M Vellig.
H B Hornan
Mary Conlon
J W Murray
Oscar Weinhold
Charles Root
Samuel Cohen.
Henry Barber.
Est of Renniston inf.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.
For the trial only of actions to foreclose mortgages on real estate.
Davison vs Lamb et al.
Stein vs Ward et al.
Woodhaven Bk et al vs Coffin et al.
Thacher vs Clary et al.
Wickes vs Brosius et al.
Amabile vs Keshin et al.
Wooley et al vs Conovitz et al.
Donovan vs Schiller et al.
Herrman vs Jeffe et al.
Bank of L I vs Donald-son et al.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Gray vs Teitelbaum.
Erbacher vs McLaughlin.
Young vs Meyerson.
Becker vs Becker.
People vs Pione.
In re Sherry.
Farber vs Farber.
Raskin vs Bronx-149 St Rlty Co.
Barnett vs Holbrook, Cabot & R.
Weinberg vs Gross.
Levine vs Howard.

SPECIAL TERM.—Trials.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—Brady, J.
Williams vs Bose.
Fuchs vs Wilson.
Barnett vs Holbrook, Cabot & R.
Marineas vs Firestone T.
Larson vs Hay Foundry.
Hyland vs Speedwell Const Co.
Hand vs Greenhut-Siegel.
Petronio vs I Mid Ry.
Shapiro vs Fain.
Gallagher vs Est Dev.
Schwartz vs Cent Un G.
Roode vs Chester Hill Auto.
Same vs same.
Murphy vs Cunard Line.
Marcus vs L I RR.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.
Motion calendar:
Est of Elizabeth Dempsey.
In re guardianship of Henrietta Leopold.
Same of Morton Leopold.
Wills for probate:
Francis Hafen.
August Hockenjos.
Patrick F O'Brien.
Henry Gunther.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.
Contested will—Mayer Sitt.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.
Ellenhorn vs Rossnos.
Morrik vs Uhl.
Solomon vs Un Gas.
Denmark vs Goldstein.
Merin vs Un Ry.
Young vs Friedman.
Guastella vs Dondero.
Curtin vs Trask Bldg.
Zudek vs Warschaw.
Stumpf & Alexander vs Primavera & R'gn't
Greiner vs Liben.
Mulkowsky vs Zecuw.
Flammer vs Klein et al.
Russo vs Hirschhorn.
Grushkin vs Un Gas.
Flood vs Holm Bldg.
Picket vs Colon & Hartnett.
Julian vs Gamp & H'sch
Levitan vs Jad Con.
Meyer vs Streifler.
Levinson vs N Y Ry & Am Dock.
Doran vs Treptow.
Frisch vs Brill.
Cambrisi vs R'd Carvel.
Bloom vs Union Ry.
Epstein vs Soskin.
Kornobis vs Forster.
Berkowitz vs Popiel.
Same vs same.
Kantrowitz vs Benenson.
Machleder vs Globe.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Brady, J.
Bella Meyer vs Morris Kandel et al.—William F. A. Kurz.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:01—65	Westchester Sq.; J. Butler	$500
12:50—2080	Broadway; S. Kroul	Slight
12:50—525	6 Ave.; M. Markowitz	$500
1:50—880	10 Ave.; P. McMahon	$25
1:50—153	Broome St.; D. Guttentlan	Slight
3:00—214	W. 110 St.; J. O'Brien	Slight
0:05—202	W. 103 St.; H. Futter	Slight
11:15—61	Broome St.; Not given	Slight
P. M.		
12:20—Foot	E. 18 St.; F. Caroll	Slight
12:30—601	W. 142 St.; Adams	Slight
1:50—243	E. 33 St.; A. Cronty	Slight
2:23—2927	3 Ave.; Woolworth & Co.	Slight
2:35—169	E. 128 St.; G. Mercer	Slight
3:50—100	Canal St.; H. Kanslan	$50
4:00—174	Monroe St.; Not given	Slight
4:06—239	W. 10 St.; P. Garcia	Slight
4:25—200	Brook Ave.; A. Cohen	Slight
4:50—124	E. 107 St.; B. Aplebaum	Slight
5:10—1598	Ave. "A"; J. Riff	Slight
5:26—675	Morris Ave.; T. Manfredo	Slight
5:35—349	E. 53 St.; Not given	Slight
7:35—93	Mulberry St.; A. Rudin	Slight
8:10—2,026	Honeywell Av.; W. Black.	Slight
8:40—415	W. 31st; Foss	Slight
8:45—288	W. 130th; C. McEnroe	Slight
9:25—38, 61, 69	3d Av.; Charles Dry Goods Co. and others	$10,000
9:35—Hanover Square elevated structure		Slight

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car., Ga., Miss., and Ala.—Thunder showers Mon. and probably Tues.; gentle, shifting winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Mon. and probably Tues., except fair in extreme s.; gentle, shifting winds.

La.—Fair in w., thunder showers in e. Mon. Tues. thunder showers, except fair in s. w.; cooler in n. w.; gentle to moderate s. winds on the coast.

E. Tex.—Unsettled Mon., thunder showers at night or Tues.; somewhat cooler Tues. in the interior; moderate s. winds on the coast.

W. Tex.—Fair in s. e., thunder showers in n. and w. Mon.; cooler in the Pan Handle. Tues. fair, warmer in w.

Utah—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Okla.—Fair, continued warm Mon., probably thunder showers and somewhat cooler at night or Tues.

Ark.—Fair Mon. Tues. unsettled and somewhat cooler, probably thunder showers.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Mon. Tues. unsettled; probably showers and cooler in w.

Ohio—Unsettled Mon. Tues., probably fair; gentle to moderate winds, mostly n.

Ind.—Unsettled Mon., probably showers at night or Tues.; gentle, shifting winds.

Ill.—Fair in n., probably thunder showers in s. Mon. Tues. fair; gentle to moderate n. winds.

L. Mich.—Unsettled Mon. Tues. probably fair; gentle n. w. winds, becoming variable.

U. Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle shifting winds.

Wis.—Unsettled Mon., except fair in n. w. Tues. fair, warmer in w.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly n.

Minn.—Fair in n., cloudy in s. Mon., probably showers. Tues. fair, somewhat warmer in w. and s.; gentle, shifting winds.

Ia.—Unsettled Mon., probably showers in s. Tues. fair.

Mo.—Unsettled Mon., probably thunder showers; somewhat cooler in e. and s. Tues. probably fair.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon.; warmer in w. Tues. fair, warmer.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Mon., warmer in extreme w. Tues. fair, warmer.

Neb.—Showers Mon., somewhat cooler. Tues. fair, warmer.

Kan.—Thunder showers and cooler Mon. in n. and Mon. or Mon. night in s. Tues. probably fair.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Rather low temperatures for the season prevail in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and from the lake region westward. Over the central portion of the country temperatures were moderate. The weather was generally unsettled east of the Rocky Mountains during the last twenty-four hours except in the northeast and southwest, and there were thunder showers in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, the Lower Ohio, Middle Mississippi and the Missouri Valleys, the central and south Rocky Mountain regions and the Northwest. There were also light local showers in the upper lake region and the middle Atlantic States.

In the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley the weather will be somewhat unsettled Monday and Tuesday, but probably without rain of consequence over the northern tier of States.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Unsettled Monday; somewhat warmer south portion. Tuesday fair; gentle, shifting winds.

New Jersey—Unsettled Monday; slightly warmer north and west portions. Tuesday fair; gentle to moderate south winds, becoming variable.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Monday; slightly warmer north portion. Tuesday fair; gentle to moderate south winds, becoming variable.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Monday. Tuesday fair; gentle to moderate winds, mostly south.

Northern New England—Fair Monday; warmer west and south portions. Tuesday fair; gentle to moderate south winds.

West New York and West Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday. Tuesday fair; gentle to moderate winds, mostly north.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	60	67	4 P. M.	89	71
6 A. M.	67	64	6 P. M.	87	69
9 A. M.	76	65	9 P. M.	77	64
12 M.	85	74	11 P. M.	76	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 69; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 68.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature 74 degrees at noon, minimum 64 degrees at 8 P. M. Humidity 45 per cent at 8 A. M., 67 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30:02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29:97 inches.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item refrred to.

13,210. STEAM DREDGE.—A foreign business firm desires immediately a steam dredge for harbor work, complete with barge, and to be of endless shovel (ladder) type. It should have a daily dredging capacity of 17,000 to 21,000 cubic feet, and must be delivered early in August, 1914. In view of the short time allowed for the purchase of this equipment Am. mfrs. should submit offers as quickly as possible prices, terms, description, &c., to avoid unnecessary delay.

13,211. GRANITE-CUTTING MACHINERY.—A consul reports that money has been appropriated for a considerable extension of street paving in his district. Contracts will be let for the expenditure of about $258,000 for 1915, and the same amount for each of the two following years. A private comapny of engineers desires catalogues and correspondence regarding Am. machinery that will saw hard granite stone as follows: To saw granite cubes 12.25 inches by 6.13 inches by 6.13 inches; to saw granite steps; to saw blocks 1 by 2 feet. The capacity of the machinery for sawing the cubes should be 750 pieces per hour, with a corresponding capacity for the others.

13,212. COTTON THREAD.—A business firm in the Levant desires to make business connections with Am. mfrs. of mercerized cotton thread similar to samples which have been forwarded. These samples were manufactured in England and Italy, and are put up in packages weighing 4.5 kilos (9.92 pounds,) with 40 packages in a bale. The price of the white thread, which must be brilliant, is $0.408 per pound; black and colors, $0.4816, and ecru, $0.408; all prices being cost, insurance, freight Beirut, Syria, with 5 per cent. discount, and terms against documents. Bales must contain 40 packages of 4.5 kilos each (396.828 pounds,) so that no repacking will be necessary for transshipment by camel to the interior.

13,213. JUTE SACKS.—An American consular officer in the Near East reports that the exports from his district are largely grains, seeds, nuts, and wool, which are packed in jute sacks. The annual consumption of these sacks amounts to over $50,000, and they are imported principally from Calcutta. A local importing firm is anxious to receive at once samples and prices of jute sacks from the U. S. Prices must be quoted cost, ins

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

84x100, ON EAST 125TH STREET, between B and C; two stable buildings on. CHAS. BOELEN, 23d St., corner 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

$200 SECURES title to well-built 7-room house on new subway. Aleo Building Co., 60 Liberty St., N. Y. 2552 Cort.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

Two Jamaica lots that must be sold at once; very well located; in built-up section; will sell at unheard-of price to make quick sale; title is guaranteed; this is a big opportunity for some far-sighted person; want $7 a month and $20 to $40 cash. Address Barsh, 371 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Owing to business reverses, owner cannot occupy his handsome country estate on the North Shore of Long Island, and has placed it in my hands to dispose of within 30 days; 10 large rooms, 3 baths, concrete cellar, cold storage room, &c.; all modern improvements; over 2 acres of handsomely wooded grounds, overlooking Long Island Sound; garage; bargain to quick purchaser; terms. For further particulars apply Room 59, 11 Wall St., N. Y.

House, furnished and ready for occupancy, North Shore island, on water with unobstructed view across Long Island Sound; 10 rooms, 3 baths, 5 open fireplaces, electric light, running water; 4½ acres of shaded lawn; I will be on premises to show every day this week; ask for me at the Shoreham Inn. JULIAN S. DILLON.
Shoreham Inn, Shoreham, L. I.

Farm house, 5 rooms, and all the land you need for chickens or vegetables; short ride from city; near station and four big towns; this place is being sold at a big sacrifice; full price $1,850; must have $150 cash; balance $15 a month; title guaranteed. Johnson, Box 84 Times Downtown.

For Sale—Bargain; 8-room, slate roof house; all improvements; large veranda; close to and overlooking bay and Sound; bathing, boating, and fishing; near station; good 36 minutes electric service Penn. Station. Address House, 28 8th Av., Fort Washington, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Bargain, $6,000; very easy terms; fine country home, 100 by 170 feet; fine trees, high ground; ten rooms, large living room, music room, open fireplaces, two baths, pantry; luxe verandas, open terrace and upper verandas; electricity; all city conveniences; 44 min. on train; Lackawanna R. R.; steam heat; near station; lake; schools, country club, tennis courts. Address Spencer, P. O. Box 675, N. Y. C.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. W. J. Helderich, accountant, 80 Broadway, New York, (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

Attractive 10-acre farm under cultivation; apples, plums, pears, peaches, berries; shade; 10-room house, steam heat, improvements; stable, granary, chicken house for 600 chickens; 1½ miles from railroad station on a good road; must be sold. S. S. Walstrum, Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

$2,895, new home, 6 rooms, bath; sewer; all improvements; nice plot; high and cool; good neighbors, schools, churches, stores, &c.; 30 minutes Times Square, 7c fare; cost $2,200; sacrifice at $2,395, for $500 cash and $19 monthly. Call, write B. H. F., Room 1,101, 34 W. 33d St.

All-year bungalows; double floors; steam heat; every convenience; restricted section; extra large plots; 5 minutes express station; finest section New Jersey, adjoining Ridgewood; would rent to intending buyers only. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.

Astonishing Bargain.—Charming bungalow, rustic porch, $650; fascinating mountain scenery and river; good fishing, boating, bathing; commutation 13c., 39 minutes. Owner, 79 Times Downtown.

Fertile farm land for commuters of 1 to 10 acres, without buildings, near R. R. station, hour out; $250 up. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

SUMMER COTTAGES for sale or to rent. Send for booklet. Honce & Du Bois, Belmar, N. J. Phone 508.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, SECOND DISTRICT.

Albany.

Case 4295 June 4, 1914.

A joint petition, under Article 4 of the Railroad Law and Section 54 of the Public Service Commissions Law, having been filed with this Commission by

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company;
The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company;
Geneva, Corning and Southern Railroad Company;
The Terminal Railway of Buffalo; and
The Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh Railroad Company

for permission and approval to consolidate, together with railroad companies of other States, to wit:

Chicago, Indiana and Southern Railroad Company;
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company;
Kalamazoo and White Pigeon Railroad Company;
The Northern Central Michigan Railroad Company;
The Swan Creek Railway Company of Toledo,

into one new company to be called THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY; and, under Section 56 of the Public Service Commissions Law, for authority to the said company to issue capital stock, and as to bonds, and as to a mortgage, NOTICE is hereby given that a public hearing on said joint petition will be held by this Commission at No. 19 Washington Avenue, in the City of Albany, on Thursday, June 25, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By the Commission,

FRANK H. MOTT, Secretary.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE MATTER OF YORKVILLE PLUMBERS SUPPLY DEPOT, INC.

Notice is hereby given that certain assets of the above-named company, consisting of a complete line of plumbers' supplies, brass and copper goods, bathtubs, sinks, &c., and a Federal two-ton automobile truck, will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, on Thursday, June 25th, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at 1,513 First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, where the property to be sold may be inspected on June 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Catalogues may be obtained at the store and at the auction. The assignee reserves the right to reject any or all bids; 25 per cent. deposit is required from purchasers.

Further information may be obtained from the undersigned.

Dated New York, June 12th, 1914.

HENRY B. SINGER, Assignee,
55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HENRY W. SYKES, Atty. for Petitioning Creditors, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of RICHARD P. MORRISSY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.

The notice that the undersigned receiver solicits bids for the personal property belonging to the said bankrupt estate, consisting of millinery, dry goods, ladies' wearing apparel, store furniture and fixtures, at the premises, No. 2 Park Place, Jersey City, N. J., bids in writing to be submitted to the undersigned receiver on or before Thursday, June 18th, 1914, at 2 P. M. Property open for inspection during business hours on June 15, 16, and 17.

DAVID BOSKES, Receiver,
Fireman's Bldg., Newark, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER, Attys. for Receiver, 164 Market St., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDORE PFLEGER, trading as ISIDORE PFLEGER & BAND CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells Friday, June 26th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 599 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, piece goods, trimmings, buttons, &c.

Inspection June 24 and 25, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NATHANIEL WALKOF, Trustee.
GOLDSTEIN & GOLDSTEIN, Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
68 William St., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAM EPNER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells Friday, June 26th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 599 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of mountings, jewelry, diamonds, rings, pins, brooches, tara's, desk partitions, tables, fixtures, &c.

Inspection June 24 and 25, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. JESSE WATSON, Trustee.
SAMUEL BLUMBERG, Attorney for Trustee, 27 Cedar St., New York.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or to Let.

EXCELLENT, fine corner 67x110, best part Port Richmond; cottage, 7 rooms, etc.; worth $5,000; will sell $4,500, easy terms. Details and photo mailed. No. 6,557, J. Sterling Drake, 29 Broadway.

Sacrifice lot, Westerleigh, Staten Island. L. N. Rosenbaum, Owner, 80 Wall St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

PELHAM HEIGHTS

Dutch Colonial, new building. Plot 100x125. Magnificent shade. Large living room and bedrooms. Two baths on second floor. Mortgage, $12,000. Price $15,000. COOLEY REALTY CO. Tels., 3400-01 Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

Model homes for sale, $4,500 up. Oliver Hubbard Co., 10 S. 3d Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

Bargain.—Dwelling, living room type, 10 rooms; plot 90x200; garden, trees; excellent location. Allen, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Scarsdale.

SCARSDALE.—8-room house, plot 80x200; all improvements; excellent shade and fruit; sale $5,500; owner would consider renting. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let

Coast of Maine.—The grandest 80-acre place that can be found; surf bathing; sailing; cottage, barn; could be made a $20,000 place; price only $2,000. Horton, 2 Johnston St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate—Out of City.

500-acre farm, 67 miles from Atlanta, Georgia, 3 miles from 3 railroads; ¼ mile to switch; 11,000 7-year-old Alberta peach trees, 200 apple trees, overseer's cottage, good condition; 3 houses for help; barns, outbuildings, packing houses; 150 acres fine farm land, rest in good timber; $30 an acre. Y 371 Times Annex.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted — Ten-room house, select location, electricity, gas, and modern improvements, with some ground; 3 years' lease; commuting distance; full particulars. E. W., 3,525 Broadway.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

$3,000 wanted on first mortgage on house and about one acre of ground; 6 per cent. interest, 3 to 5 years. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Brooklyn.

Beautiful Flatbush home, 249 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, for July, August, September; reasonable.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

Broadway, N. E. Cor. 39th St.
Splendid Light Offices.
Special Summer rates.

STABLE, 612-14 East 15th St.; 33 stalls and yard room for trucks or storage. Charles Bohlen, 25d St. cor. 3d Av.

Country Property

Thirty cents a line.

Nine-room corner house; large lot; residence; park; New Rochelle; until Sept. 15; reasonable. 45 West Castle Place, Box P 297 Times Downtown.

To Rent.—Summer cottage in Barrington, R. I., near the river, furnished; rent reasonable. F. C. Mathewson, Barrington, R. I.

ASBURY PARK, ALLENHURST, DEAL. Furnished cottages for rent.
W. C. Burroughs, Asbury Park, N. J.

Charming house, furnished, for year, $45; near station. 75 St. James Ter., Yonkers.

To Let—Furnished.

Furnished bungalows of three rooms at Oakwood Beach, Staten Island, $100 season; bungalow sites for sale; commutation, $5.25; forty-five minutes from Battery. Address Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or phone Orchard 3767.

FOREST HILLS, L. I.
10-room house, two baths; rent, furnished, July, Aug.; fine shade; five minutes' walk to West Side Tennis Club. E. G. Trowbridge, 63 Groton St.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Unfurnished house, nine rooms, garage, Woodmere, L. I., for rent, $600 per year. William A. Juch, Agency. Phone 4028 Woodmere.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av, L 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

FINE COOL ROOF GARDEN NOW READY. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 per month; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, 72d and 73d Sts.
Furnished apartments,
6, 8, and 9 rooms,
and 3 baths.
Possession at once. Summer rates.
See Manager, 175 West 72d St.
Telephone Columbus 3547.

Will rent at great sacrifice, beautifully furnished apartment, nine rooms and three baths, for Summer months. Apartment on the corner of Riverside Drive and 88th St., with magnificent view of the river. Apply any day between 11 and 3, Apartment 4 E, 155 Riverside Drive.

Broadway corner apartment, 7 outside rooms, handsomely furnished; high-class elevator building; $85 till Oct. 1; or will rent 2-room and bath suite facing Broadway. Fanning, 251 West 87st St.

To Sublet for Summer.—Furnished elevator apartment on Riverside Drive, near 83d St., seventh floor, nine rooms and bath; all light. Phone 4320 Schuyler, or write A. C. L., 112 Riverside Drive.

39th, 52 West.—Two rooms and bath; extension room; 8 windows; easterly, westerly, southerly exposures; delightfully cool; electricity; telephone extension; immediate possession.

127th St., West, (near Drive.)—Five light rooms, facing street; will sublet, unfurnished or furnished, reasonable. W. Ulrich, 1,672 Broadway, cor 47th St. Phone 6619 Bryant.

93d St., $50, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Baby grand piano; handsomely furnished; four cool, outside rooms; elevator apartment. For information telephone 1026 Riverside Drive.

Eight large, beautifully furnished outside rooms, one door from Drive. Woodford, 314 West 86th St.

Corner apartment, 6 outside rooms; beautifully furnished. 49 Claremont Av., corner 119th St.

91st, 251 West.—Exceptionally cool corner; 7-room apartment, $40; references. Telephone Riverside 9632. Lente.

119th, 420 West.—Four rooms; kitchenette, elevator; beautiful view; near Columbia. Bosworth.

78th St., 250 West, (Corner Broadway.)—Apartment, 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway.

Six rooms for Summer below unfurnished rental; elevator. Kwartz, 538 West 124th St.

Reasonable, completely furnished; 4 or 6 bright rooms. 3-5 West 104th St.

East Side.

Gramercy Park Neighborhood.—Two rooms, bath, furnished; light, airy; Summer rates, Studio 53, 119 East 19th St. Grace Hasen.

New Jersey.

Parlor floor, suitable for dentist or physician; desirable. Address Box 275, Bound Brook, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

28 WEST 43RD ST.
Apartments 1-2-3 rooms and bath.
Apply D. 3t, Jamieson, 600 5th Av.

27th, 361 West.—Five rooms; elevator; high class; every convenience; $42.50; lease.

East Side.

Lexington Av., 581, near 51st.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $30. Phone Madison Square 8216.

19th St., 234 East.—Five light rooms, bath; in private house; modern; possession October; $50.

Bronx.

Upper part of two-family house, 8 rooms, bath, all improvements, 947 Sherman Av., 163d and 164th Sts., near Melrose station, Harlem Division.

Storage.

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $5 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 504-506 West 48th. Telephone 3207 Bryant.

Country Board.

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island.

Private cottage; exceptional Summer home; best residential section; five minutes' walk to beach; same distance to Edgemere Station; all modern improvements; excellent table service; special season rates. Address "Brookeridge," Atlantic Ave., corner Cedar Av. Telephone 506 Far Rockaway.

EUREKA HOUSE—S. TALLEY, PROP. CEDAR AVENUE—FAR ROCKAWAY. Perfect home; spacious grounds; table best; boating, fishing. Refined people only. Moderate terms.

STEIN'S "THE CEDARS," ATLANTIC AVE., Edgemere, L. I.—Charmingly situated, modern improvements; several choice rooms open for season's booking; moderate rates. Telephone.

New York State.

LAKEWOOD FARM AND COTTAGES. Elevation 3,000 ft.; private lake, bass fishing; excellent cuisine; magnificent scenery; refined patronage; references given and required; booklet and terms on application. A. B. Shaver, Mgr., Roscoe, Sullivan County, N. Y.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, Dover Plains, Dutchess County; 100 acres; excellent board; all improvements; $9. Kerker, 520 West 122d.

Westchester County.

LIMITED NUMBER OF CHILDREN carefully supervised on 50-acre estate along the Hudson, within New York City limits; June 10 to Sept. 10; rates moderate. Phone 367 Kingsbridge. Address Miss L. Friedrich, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Tuckahoe, N. Y.; private family; everything desirable. Telephone 87-W. Mrs. Foote.

New England.

Mother's care given one or two children in refined country home, Connecticut hills, near New Haven. Z 247 Times Annex.

Enjoy perfect rest; cheerful Rosemary Cottage; cuisine Parisienne; week ends. Fairfield, Conn.

New Jersey.

BRIDGETON, NEW JERSEY.—A lovely, cool place; pleasant park; fishing creek handy; lakes for boating; good, plain, homelike cooking; convenient; FIVE DOLLARS A WEEK. Write Mrs. Ella Woodruff.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Newly renovated rooms; first floor; home cooking; telephone; references.

84TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Desirable single, double rooms; board.

53D, 37 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Large and single rooms, half block Park; excellent table.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46, (corner 11th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; references.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Refined, first-class rooms and board; Summer rates; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single, double rooms; Summer rates; references.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Very desirable rooms, with every convenience, to rent with board.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent board; real home cooking; references; telephone.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; references required.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Accommodation unsurpassed; double rooms; board two, $15; single, $7.50; Southerners.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large rooms; private bath; good board; reference; telephone.

57TH, 825 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, second floor front; excellent table; references.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Comfortable, cool rooms; private bath; board optional; accessible location.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, one flight; private bath; electricity; Steinway piano; smaller room, bath adjoining; Southern cooking.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners; telephone; reasonable.

73D, 112 WEST.—Exceptionally, cool room, suitable 2 young men; reasonable; table board.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; ref.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Medium-sized, cool front room; excellent table; table guests, Summer rates.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Delightful large, small rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.
Desirable cool, airy rooms; excellent table.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cool, large and small rooms; unusual house and table; table guests, Summer rates.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Room, with board; Summer rates; high grade.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Central Park).—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; advantageous rentals now.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; cool, quiet, permanent, transients; table excellent.

86TH ST., 51 WEST.—Attractive rooms, refined home; table and all appointments first-class.

86TH, 137 West.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive home; easy access car lines; references; German-Jewish cuisine.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Large rooms; Southern cooking; parlor dining; table guests; moderate.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Large rooms; Southern cooking; parlor dining; table guests; moderate.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined neighborhood; Summer rates; references.

92D ST., 117-119-121 WEST.—Delightfully large front rooms, with excellent food; opposite St. Agnes's grounds; parlor dining room; telephone; references.

92D, 7 WEST.—(Apt. 65.) Front room with board, $10; private family.

93D, 29 AND 31 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; near Park; telephone; references.

113TH ST., 560 WEST.—Large room, with or without private bath; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

118TH ST., 625 WEST.—Attractive large front rooms, near Riverside; table guests; terms reasonable.

115TH, 604 WEST (Riverside.)—Large rooms elevator apartment; couple; two young men. Peters.

130TH, 250 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, with excellent board.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Desirable Summer location; rooms with or without private baths; electricity.

181ST, 551 WEST.—Two large rooms with bath; telephone; excellent table board.

"ROCKHURST."—Country in city limits; high, cool, shady plazas; grounds; Country Club opposite; (Tel.) Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil.

ALLIANCE HOTEL, 258-260 West 44th, offers comfortably furnished rooms and board, moderate prices; quiet place for quiet people; special rate to permanent guests.

CONVENT AV., 336—Cool, comfortable, large, small rooms; Summer rates; excellent table.

COUNTRY CHARM—CITY CONVENIENCE. Large residence, overlooking Hudson; beautiful, cool rooms; twin beds; lawn, garden, excellent table; everything modern; attractive Summer rates. Telephone 4397 Audubon. 634 West 158th St.

THE WOODBURY, 885 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

11TH ST. AND BROADWAY, ST. DENIS HOTEL, OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.—SUMMER RATES, $5 WEEKLY; BATH, TELEPHONE; HOTEL SERVICE; special concessions to ladies.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms, en suite or single; transients.

30TH ST., 45 EAST.—Attractive, large and small studios; also rooms; from $4 up.

34TH ST., 56 EAST.—Large and small, comfortable, furnished rooms; $5 up.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Large room, southern exposure, newly furnished; all conveniences; reasonable Summer rate.

46TH, 19 EAST.—Two connecting rooms, bath, kitchenette; small room, bath, $4.50.

59TH ST., 129 EAST.—Light rooms, bath, quiet, respectable; gentlemen; $3 week. Stevens.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large rooms; all modern improvements; for gentlemen only.

72D, 178 EAST.—Large, small airy rooms, $3 up. Private house.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Exceptionally cool, large, small rooms; private bath. Gramercy 1978.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 198, (near 34th.)—Large and single rooms; baths; superior house; references.

MADISON AV., 561, Near 56th.—Cool, airy rooms; Summer rates.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite; single; transit facilities unsurpassed; electricity; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private baths; Summer rates. Telephone 1321 Stuyvesant.

10TH ST., 17 WEST.—Cool rooms; single or en suite; running water, electricity, telephone; breakfast; reasonable rates.

11TH, 118 WEST.—Quiet residential neighborhood; lawn; balconies; attractive large and small rooms; telephone; running water; breakfast optional.

11TH, 35 WEST.—Nice, extra large room; also small; fine surroundings; phone; references.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

41ST, 128 WEST.—Small, large rooms, nicely furnished; electric light; running water.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also small rooms.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable.

77TH, 262 WEST.—Newly opened house; attractive rooms, single and en suite; references.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; every convenience; telephone; reasonable; select.

52D, 200 WEST.—Attractive, cool front rooms; hot water; closets; $4, $5. Rossean.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large, cool, airy room, private bath; small room; reasonable.

54TH, 208 WEST.—Newly renovated double, single; also 3-room suite; kitchen, bath; phone; all conveniences; reasonable.

56TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large room; cold, hot water; telephone; board optional.

57TH, 328 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; modern improvements; Subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Neatly furnished, cool room; all conveniences. Tel. Col. 2803.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Connecting rooms; private bath; large single rooms; modern conveniences, gentlemen.

70TH ST., 109 WEST.—Room; all conveniences; private, refined home; investigate.

70TH, 206 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms with running water; telephone.

71ST ST., 69 WEST.—Large, cool room and bath; also smaller rooms.

72D ST., 117 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; reasonable.

73D, 255 WEST.—Southerners will find superior homelike rooms; refined surroundings; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Exceptionally cool single, double rooms; refined environment; Summer rates.

73D ST.—Private family desires to rent room to business gentleman. L 22 Times Annex.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also single rooms; reasonable; references.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Two large adjoining rooms, just furnished, modern apartment; summer rate, $6.
COOL ROOMS.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large front room, one, two gentlemen, single person; electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one private bath; suitable physician; Summer rates.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; Summer rates; private house; references.

77TH, 129 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large second floor, front; smaller room; reasonable.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Large, light newly furnished rooms; single and double; convenient Subway; breakfast. Tel. 9959 Schuyler.

77TH, 801 WEST.—Cool, beautiful rooms; breakfast; 'phone 9959 Schuyler.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large, cool room; twin beds; conveniences; Summer rates.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations, with or without private bath; gentlemen; phone.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful, large room; private bath; housekeeping privileges; also small room; Subway; Summer rates; references.

79TH, 188 WEST.
Delightfully cool, large room, bath; also small rooms; meals optional; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, exceptionally cool front room; modern conveniences; Summer rates.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Large, airy room with bath; Summer rates; private house.

82D, 56 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms; private bath; convenient; desirable neighborhood; reference; gas, stove.

82D ST., 162 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, light room; running water; Summer rates; telephone.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; cool; Summer rate; private house; telephone; reference.

83D, 66 WEST.—Cool, desirable, large, small rooms; new house; Summer rates.

82D, 80 WEST.—Well-furnished large, single room; bath; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

82D ST., 134 W.—Summer rates; large room, private bath; also small room.

83D, 311 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, adjoining bath; every convenience.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; large and small rooms, attractively furnished; references.

89TH ST., 276 WEST.—Delightfully cool, comfortable, large, small rooms; electricity, shower; all conveniences.

80TH, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptionally cool rooms; single, en suite; electricity; select. Riverside 4169.

90TH, 106 WEST.—Sublet 5 rooms, bath; ideal location; $10 weekly. Brophy.

92D, 46 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house, near Park; rooms en suite, private bath; separate; $3.50-$10; telephone.

92D ST., 40 WEST.—Summer home; cool, airy; light rooms; private bath; reasonable.

93D ST., 49 WEST.
A large, cool room.

94TH, 205 WEST, (Broadway.)—Four cool outside rooms; private bath and kitchen; $15 weekly. Phone 1026 Riverside.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive rooms, back parlor; private bath; Summer rates; references.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large, front room; all conveniences. Phone 7296 Riverside.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; elevator; private family. Apartment 35.

118TH, 400 WEST, Morningside Heights.—2, 3 large corner rooms, overlooking Park; magnificent view; celebrated restaurant; rooms, $5, $6.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Airy rooms; single and en suite. Apartment 52.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Elegant parlor, private bath, telephone; refined home; desirable neighborhood.

120TH, 414 WEST.—Large, airy, outside rooms, overlooking Columbus campus, Hudson. Apt. D5.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Cool corner, four windows; telephone; $3-$4. Hungerford.

122D, 523 WEST.—Cozy room, private bath; $5.50; single, (double,) $8 up. Sherman.

122D ST., 348 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished, cool front room, with lavatory and adjoining bathroom; private residence; $5. Phone 854 Morningside.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Two-window room; running water; $3.50; gentleman; references; owner.

137TH ST., WEST, 611.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single, suites; private baths; overlooking Hudson; special rates for Summer; with or without board. Call Apartment 31.

141ST, 605 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant front room; elevator; private family; reasonable. Brown.

A.—A.—78TH ST., 175 WEST. Cool rooms adjoining bath; one flight; modern conveniences; excellent transportation; refined neighborhood; moderate; telephone. Shields.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished light housekeeping 2 rooms; refined private residence; 440 West 23d. (Leodon Terrace); clean, cool, quiet; abundant hot water; telephone; electric lights; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 502, (6F.)—Attractive, large front room; breakfast optional. Phone 9676-W Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 547.—Manhattan Subway station; large cool room, nicely furnished; breakfast if desired. Everett, 4C.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful front room; electricity, running water; private family; small room; Summer rates; 91st St. Subway; references.

WEST END AV., 548.
Desirable rooms, reasonable; references.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING.—Rooms for young men; steam heat, electric light, hot and cold water; telephone in each room; all finely furnished; elevator service, gymnasium, swimming pool, all kinds of baths, bowling alleys, billiard rooms and all club privileges; rooms $2.75-$4. Apply at once Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

84TH ST., 1,320.—Large, light rooms, 3e; private home; hot water; electric lights; $200 lease; breakfast if desired. Fraser.

Help Wanted Female

Twenty cents a line.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED.—A DESIRABLE ALL-YEAR-ROUND POSITION FOR YOUNG WOMEN WHO UNDERSTAND DRESSMAKING. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING AGE AND EXPERIENCE, TO P. C. SIEGER, BUTTERICK BUILDING, SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS., NEW YORK.

MODEL, 36 BUST, FOR ALL-YEAR-ROUND POSITION IN FITTING DEPARTMENT. APPLY TO P. C. SIEGER, BUTTERICK BUILDING, SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS., NEW YORK.

NURSE.—Experienced operating room nurse wanted. Apply Supt. People's Hospital, 208 2d Av.

REAL ESTATE.—Ladies of refinement and business tact, who can interest investors in choice real estate can earn liberal compensation; commission or salary. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M. at music store, 25 Ann St., near Nassau St.

WANTED—At once, 200 female pianists for concerts here, San Diego and San Francisco, Cal.; expenses paid; good salary. Z 244 Times Annex.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

THREE MONTHS' COURSE, SUMMER RATES. AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D ST. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

Agents Wanted.

Thirty cents a line.

Reliable agent to sell guaranteed bonds; must have good reference; will pay salary or commission; permanent position. Cravens Mortgage Co., Salina, Kan.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

BOY.—LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONCERN HAS SPLENDID OPENING IN ITS STOCK DEPARTMENT FOR A BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS BOY. ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, P 298 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CARRIAGE TRIMMERS WANTED. — First-class men, experienced on high-grade automobile-top work; state age and experience. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

EMBROIDERY MAN WANTED.—A thoroughly experienced embroidery man, who knows the business from a selling and manufacturing standpoint, who can take charge of designing, sampling, and selling end of a large domestic plant; must have long career in embroidery trade; application must state full details regarding past experience. Address Embroideries, care Dress Essentials, Z 224 Times Annex.

HEAD WAITER.—Experienced head waiter, American plan, who can handle colored waiters. Apply Alamac Hotel, Atlantic City.

INSPECTORS.—Ten men wanted to make inspection of machine shops, factories; must be capable of submitting inventory of equipment, make recommendations relating to safety devices; shop experience preferred; $100 per month.
Call Room 319 Singer Bldg.
E. W. Carpenter Exchange Agency.

MUSICIANS.—Wanted at once, 200 male pianists, vocalists, violinists, for concerts here, San Diego and San Francisco, Cal.; 1915; expenses paid; good salary. Z 245 Times Annex.

ORDERLIES for general work around seaside hospital; $20 a month and maintenance. Apply St. John's Guild, 103 Park Av., Monday, 7 P. M.

PIANIST.—Wanted, a pianist in country for season. Address Box 253, Amityville, L. I. Tel. 131.

SALESMAN.—Capable, having influential acquaintance among retail grocers to sell butter and eggs on commission as side line or full time; don't apply if incompetent; give particulars. T 122 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Salesmen traveling out of town to take as a side line a few specialties in negligee shirts; commission basis. Z 215 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman who is acquainted with consumers of paper boxes; salary or commission. F 307 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Competent for domestic lace and novelty manufacturer on commission basis; state experience. Box L 48 Times.

SALESMEN.—For ostrich feathers; several territories open; can take as side line; commission. M. R. Dubin Co., 656 Broadway.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

THREE MONTHS' COURSE, SUMMER RATES. AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D ST. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1001 C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter seeks position as secretary or office manager. L 1 Times.

A German governess, speaking excellent French and English, has exceptional music (piano and violin) references and diplomas. Address Governess, 32 West 58th St.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience

SINGER AVERTS RIOT AT AGITATORS' RALLY

Surprises Crowd About to Mob I. W. W. Speaker in Mrs. Gould's Theatre.

HIS CHILD AS PEACEMAKER

Her Pleading Calms "Poet," Who Violates Parole by Outburst—Tarrytown Offers Compromise.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, June 14.—Mrs. Charles J. Gould's experiment of welcoming to the Greek theatre on her estate here the I. W. W. sympathizers, to whom had been refused permission to hold meetings in this village, and of North Tarrytown, ended abruptly late this afternoon in an explosive I. W. W. speech and a row.

For a few minutes tension between angered villagers and an I. W. W. orator, who was calling them "vipers, snakes, and cowards," was at the breaking point. The villagers rushed down the stone terraces of the theatre bent upon grappling with the infuriated orator, while I. W. W. men rushed to his side, and Police Commissioner Hopkins went into action with his full force of detectives.

As the two forces came together and it seemed that a fierce fight was inevitable, the clear soprano voice of a woman rang out over the crowd. The woman was singing a Southern negro melody, and as all of the angered men on both sides paused at the strange interruption the woman advanced rapidly across the stage and took a position at the side of the wild-eyed I. W. W. member.

The strains of the first song ceased before any one stirred. The singer then announced that as a Southern woman she had learned to love the old Southern songs, and was sure that all those present would like to hear a number of them. As she started on the second song she stepped up on the marble seat, just visible in a field of daisies that had grown up because of the long disuse of Mrs. Gould's private theatre. The seat in the original Greek theatre had served as a place for the principals to sit while the chorus passed to and fro across the stage, making its comments upon the dramatic action.

In this case the singer used it as a haven of refuge, while the daisy field, forming the stage, was trampled flat with the feet of angry men, who hesitated between fighting and listening to the songs.

At the end of the third song there was faint applause, and the singer looked hopefully up among the great trees that overhung the theatre and far out over the Hudson, which lay at the foot of the steep hill, whose natural slope had been terraced to provide the seats for the amphitheatre's audience.

Child Placates Speaker.

A little girl came forward, threw one arm around the I. W. W. interrupter's neck, and began to toy with his beard with her other hand. At a lull in the singing the crowd caught the child's remark, "Please, papa, mamma wants you to smile and not be so angry."

The singer looked down upon the angered man and upon the child. She kept up her singing until she saw his face break into a smile and saw his hands moving to join in the applause.

Upton Sinclair, whose meeting had been broken up so that disgruntled I. W. W. members might voice their disapproval of "peaceable methods," joined the woman singer on the marble bench just long enough to shout, "The meeting is dismissed." He led all of his followers away, and the villagers went away with him, leaving the I. W. W. people in sole possession.

The woman whose sudden interruption with a song saved the critical situation was Mrs. MacDonald Sheridan, guest at the home of Mrs. Gould, and worker with Miss Margaret Wilson in the movement to open public school buildings as social centres. She had taken luncheon with Mrs. Gould at Dobbs Ferry, and they had gone in an automobile to the theatre for the meeting.

The I. W. W. member who broke up the meeting was Adolph Wolff, who was arrested in Union Square last March after a young man had been sent to jail for thirty days for distributing copies of a ribald verse Wolff had written about the Tannenbaum church invasions. In renewing his activities as an agitator, Wolff broke the terms of a parole he accepted at the hands of Magistrate Freschi, to whom he gave a promise that he would keep away from all meetings of agitators for a year.

Magistrate Freschi commented on Wolff's excitable nature and uncontrollable poetic temperament. He was noticed first yesterday while Sinclair was concluding an hour-long presentation of the Free Speech League's reasons for backing the I. W. W. demands for soapbox oratory in Tarrytown. A tearful wife was holding her arms around him and evidently pleading with him to keep his seat.

Sinclair finished his appeal with an invitation to Frank R. Pierson, President of the Tarrytown Trustees, to present the issues from the standpoint of the village authorities. Mr. Pierson urged the Free Speech League to struggle for its rights in the courts, and pledged that if the courts should hold that the I. W. W. had a right to speak in Tarrytown streets the village authorities would offer no further opposition.

George Hiram Mann, a lawyer of 71 Wall Street, proclaimed that he believed in the courts, and that he proposed, on behalf of the Live and Let Live League, to test the issue in the courts.

Wolff's "Poem."

Wolff began to pace to and fro as the Greek chorus traditionally did in the space on the stage he occupied. Sinclair, who arose a second time to ask people to give private lots as free speech forums, turned and said sharply, "Shut up, Wolff."

Mrs. Gould caught sight of Wolff and walked over and asked who he was. He replied that he was a poet and a sculptor.

"I am so delighted," said Mrs. Gould. "I have always loved poetry, and it will be so fine to hear some poems in our Greek theatre."

Mrs. Gould waved her hand to the audience as a signal that she wished Wolff to have a hearing.

"What do we mean crawling up on our stomachs here to beg for the right of free speech?" yelled Wolff in a voice that trembled with emotion. "Let us come here and take the right of free speech from these cowardly Tarrytown curs. The courts are rotten. I have had experience with them. They are no good."

Mrs. Gould was dumfounded. She rushed up to Wolff and gasped, "Why, I thought you said you were a poet."

"This is poetry," yelled Wolff. "These cowards and curs turn away from the truth."

"Who's a coward?" asked young men from all parts of the amphitheatre, and as they put the question they rushed at Wolff.

After the meeting adjourned Mrs. Gould promised Sinclair that the Free Speech League could hold meetings whenever it wished to in a meadow on her estate. She suggested that the aqueduct, which ran through Tarrytown, was New York City's property, and Mr. Pierson promised that the Tarrytown police would not interrupt any meeting held on the aqueduct strip. Sinclair said he purposed to open a free speech forum either on the aqueduct strip or in the meadow, and to invite the I. W. W. members who were imprisoned for speaking at Fountain Square to speak.

"Big Six" Installs Officers.

The newly-elected officers of Typographical Union No. 6 were installed yesterday at the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. They were: James H. Dahm, President; John O'Connell, Secretary-Treasurer, and Thomas Rea, Jr., Thomas Hayes, L. Pendergast, and W. Burdette, delegates to the Convention of the International Typographical Union in Providence.

SHIRTS MARK GANGSTERS.

Hold-Ups and a Murder by Men Wearing Stolen Garments.

James Eickelbaum of 745½ Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, was held up late Saturday night at the head of the Thirteenth Street Viaduct, that city, by two young men who pointed revolvers at him and demanded money. Eickelbaum fled. The thieves were scared away by the approach of a pedestrain upon the viaduct.

A few hours later a man entered the saloon of Charles Soebel, 290 Hoboken Avenue, a few blocks from the viaduct, and leveling a revolver at the head of the bartender, demanded a drink. John Napple, a customer in the place, and Patrick Higgins of 174 Hopkins Avenue, interfered. The gunman pointed the revolver at Hopkins and pulled the trigger, but the weapon missed fire. Napple took the revolver from the man, who fled.

Late last night Policeman Murphy, who had been watching the viaduct, came upon two men, one of them "Red" Martin McMahon. McMahon drew a revolver and a lively fight followed. The policeman knocked McMahon's companion senseless with a blow from his revolver. McMahon ran and Murphy pursued, finally capturing him. When he brought his prisoner back to the scene of the fight, the companion had vanished. Murphy was injured severely by blows on the face from a revolver butt.

The police say they have established McMahon's membership in a gang which recently robbed a Lackawanna Railroad freight train by the fact that he wore a shirt which was part of the haul. It was one of the same kind for having which Andrew Loori, a saloon keeper, was held for receiving stolen goods. "Red" McGarry, who shot Policeman Graham, who was buried yesterday, also wore one of the same lot of shirts. Loori was held as an accessory in the McGarry murder. William Wissner and another prisoner, both friendly with the gang which frequents Loori's place, wore shirts of the same stolen lot when arrested.

DENVER IS SHORT OF WATER

Famine Affects Hospitals and Ten Blocks Have No Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, June 14.—The breaking of two big conduits of the Denver Union Water Company has lessened the water supply of Denver to such an extent that the City Commissioners have issued a proclamation forbidding the use of water except for drinking and household purposes until Wednesday.

The proclamation followed a hurried conference between the Commissioners and officers of the water company. From all parts of the city have come reports of the scarcity of water. Ten blocks in North Denver have had no water for three days.

So serious was the situation in the vicinity of Zuni Street and West Twenty-ninth Avenue that six of the city's big tank wagons were sent there with water from the fire plugs. Parts of Capitol Hill were entirely without water, and residents of some districts attacked drivers of city tank wagons, who drove through the streets. At St. Joseph's and St. Luke's Hospitals there was no water last night.

"BURGLAR" A 3-YEAR-OLD.

Hudson Subway Agent Scared by Infantile Somnambulist.

Desk Sergt. James Duffy of the Harrison (N. J.) Police Station was called on the telephone yesterday morning at 3:30 o'clock by Edward Enoch, station agent of the Hudson & Manhattan Subway, and asked to send help, as burglars were trying to break into the station. Duffy called out the reserves, and they were leaving the station when Enoch called up again and said he had caught the burglar.

He told the Sergeant he had heard stealthy noises and had crept outside to investigate. He found little three-year-old James Murphy sound asleep beside the iron gate on the platform, and brought him into the station. The little boy had crawled out of bed in his sleep and had wandered from his home at 236 Middlesex Street, a block away, climbed the forty-five steps to the platform, crawled under the turnstile, and was finishing his night's rest against the gate.

Later in the morning his parents found him still asleep in the subway station, clothed only in his undershirt and Enoch's coat.

WIFE NO. 2 LOVES HIM.

New Jersey Wife Has Schlesinger Held for Bigamy.

Detective Daniel Casey of the Jersey City police appeared before Magistrate Krotel in the Harlem Court yesterday morning and had Adolph Schlesinger of 485 East 140th Street held for extradition to New Jersey on the charge of having bigamously married Mary Katz. Schlesinger seven years ago married Sarah Bloomberg of Brooklyn, took from her, it is alleged, $3,000, her total savings, lived with her three weeks, and deserted her.

A year later at Jersey City he married Mary Katz, it is alleged, with whom he has since lived. Mrs. Schlesinger No. 2, when the alleged bigamist was arrested on Saturday, told the police she loved him and would do all in her power to prevent his conviction. Mrs. Schlesinger No. 1, from the time she was deserted, never ceased to search for Schlesinger. She heard recently he had married in Jersey City, appeared before the Hudson County Grand Jury, and secured his indictment, and Detective Casey traced the alleged bigamist to his New York home.

PREPARE FOR SILK INQUIRY.

Twenty-one Witnesses to Testify Before Federal Board in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., June 14.—Twenty-one witnesses are to appear before the United States Government's Commission on Industrial Relations when the commission meets in the City Hall tomorrow morning to investigate conditions in the silk trade. It is understood the commission will inquire into the silk strike of 1913. The witnesses will include mill owners, city officials, and Judges of the courts in which strike leaders were tried.

The witnesses subpoenaed include Henry Doherty, Jr., of Henry Doherty & Son, silk manufacturers; Edward F. Le Lotten, general manager of the National Silk Dyeing Company; Thomas F. Morgan, Second Vice President of the United Textile Workers of America; Adolph Lessig, Secretary of the National Industrial Union of Boston; Supreme Court Justice James F. Minturn, Dr. Andrew F. McBride, ex-Mayor of Paterson, and County Counsel John Willard De Yoe.

Town Turns Out to Fight Night Fire

Special to The New York Times.

MAYS LANDING, N. J., June 14.—Danville, a small settlement of a dozen cottages and a large sawmill owned by Daniel Birch, came near being wiped out by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. Fire spread from one cottage to two others, and in less than an hour all three were destroyed, with their contents. The other buildings and sawmill were saved by hard work after they had caught fire several times. The village has no fire department, but men and women employes of Mr. Birch formed a bucket brigade and fought the flames.

Adlai Stevenson's Funeral Tuesday.

Adlai E. Stevenson, former Vice President of the United States, whose death was announced in yesterday's TIMES, will be buried Tuesday afternoon. His body was brought home to Bloomington, Ill., last night from Chicago, where he died early yesterday. Vice President Marshall will go from Washington to attend the funeral. Gov. Dunne and other Illinois State officials will be the honorary pallbearers. The body will lie in state until the funeral, which will be conducted by the Rev. Martin D. Hardin of Chicago, a son-in-law.

HOBOES VOTE DOWN FREIGHT CAR OFFER

Would Go to Kansas in Palace Cars to Help with Harvest, but Not as Live Stock.

TWO BOX CARS FOR 500 MEN

Alleged Proffer of Flat Rate of $150 a Car by the Erie Excites Their Ire—I. W. W. After Them.

The hoboes of the Brotherhood Welfare Association will not go to Kansas to help harvest the big wheat crop. That matter was decided at their meeting yesterday in the Manhattan Lyceum, when a proposition to ship 500 of their members as live stock by freight from New York to Topeka was submitted to them. They might be willing to make the trip in Pullman palace cars, some of them said, but most of them were more or less acquainted with the discomforts of box car accommodations, and preferred the ease of park benches and idleness while the weather continued warm.

J. Eads How, the "millionaire hobo," who organized the association, was not at the meeting, nor was his lieutenant, Alexander Law. Charles Hirsch, proprietor of the Lyceum, was, though, and he was telling the hoboes they would have to meet somewhere else next Sunday unless they succeeded meantime in collecting and paying over to him the sums due for rent and for the lunches he had been providing for the members on meeting days. To convince the hoboes that he meant business he calmly announced that he would cut out the lunch part of the usual programme right then and there.

"Whadderwe going to do for eats, then?" one of the members asked.

"You're going to do somebody else—or go hungry," said Mr. Hirsch emphatically, as he departed.

Joseph Cohen, an I. W. W. man, presided at the meeting, and the presence in the hall of "Wild Joe" O'Carroll and Frank Strawn Hamilton, who has assumed the leadership left vacant by the imprisonment of Frank Tannenbaum for leading an I. W. W. mob into a church, seemed to indicate an intention on the part of the I. W. W. to capture the organization. This indication was strengthened a little later when Cohen said the Welfare Brotherhood Association would be reorganized and probably renamed at its next meeting. Then Cohen broached the subject of moving hoboes to Kansas as live freight.

"The farmers in that State need hands," said Cohen, "and they say they're willing to pay them well. The hands are here, but the question has been how to get them to Kansas. None of you wants to pay his own fare, I suppose. Few real hoboes care to do that, and there wouldn't be any profit in the job if you did.

"Now, some friends of ours have been feeling out the railroads to see what they may be willing to do in the matter. I understand the Erie Railroad has quoted to these friends a flat rate of $150 a car for two sixty-foot freight cars from New York to Topeka, each car of a capacity of 250—that is to say, each car to be loaded with 250 men. That's about the live stock rate, I guess, and calls for live stock crowding, I should say. Now, what do you say to this?"

O'Carroll, Hamilton, and others said with some heat that the proposition did not appeal to them; that they knew there were more men out of work in Topeka and other Kansas cities than there were vacant jobs in that State.

One of the speakers said the Erie would have to send a cook with the cars if he went along, and that, even then, he wouldn't go very far unless he got assurance that he would receive 20 cents an hour, that he would have to work only eight hours a day, and that the meals would be up to standard. He advised the other hoboes to hold out for his terms.

"I'd go to jail before I would work for less," said he, "and I don't believe in going as freight. Pullman cars or nothing for us."

Cohen called for a show of hands by those who favored the box-car proposition. None were shown.

"That settles it, I guess," said he.

"It's palace cars or nothing," said the member who had mentioned these cars in his speech.

Then the I. W. W. men began to ask questions about the proposed reorganization and Cohen said that matter would be decided next Sunday by the election of new officers.

During one of his side remarks Cohen asserted that he left the Dubuque (Iowa) Theological Seminary some time ago to conduct investigations for the Russell Sage Foundation, but later he seemed averse to going into details.

PUT KELLY ARMY AT WORK.

Arrested for Trespassing, Fifty Must Pay Fines with Labor.

GRAFTON, W. Va., June 14.—The vanguard of "General" Kelly's "Army of the Unemployed," which is on its way from San Francisco to Washington, was arrested here today by Baltimore & Ohio railroad detectives on charges of trespassing. Unable to pay their fines, the fifty members of the party will be put to work on the county roads tomorrow. The men were ragged and unshaven and had not eaten for thirty hours.

Kelly told the authorities that the main body of his "Army," numbering 150, would reach here tomorrow.

LORIMER-MUNDAY LOANS.

$2,000,000 of Their Paper Said to be in Five Suspended Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Nearly $2,000,000 of the paper of the concerns in which William Lorimer and C. B. Munday are interested is held by the five banks closed by Daniel V. Harkin, State Bank Examiner. More than $1,250,000 of this paper was in the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank on the day it was closed. These facts were brought to light today by the examination of the books of the institutions in preparation for the opening of an inquiry tomorrow. The value of the Lorimer and Munday paper held by the banks is problematical.

The first estimate as to the amount of Lorimer and Munday paper held by the banks was obtained as the result of efforts on the part of Lorimer and Munday to raise $1,000,000 to reorganize the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank. The Bank Examiner indicated that $1,000,000 would not be enough to re-establish the bank.

FEAR FOR MISSING BALLOON.

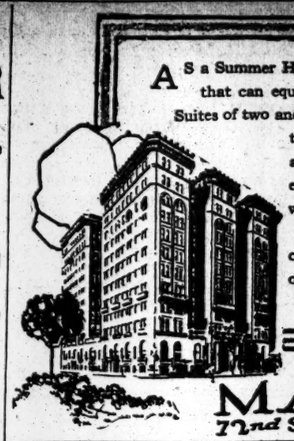
Springfield Probably Wrecked Like Others in Oregon Race.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 14.—Active search was continued throughout today for the balloon Springfield, the only one still missing of the four which started in the Portland Rose Festival race under the auspices of the Aero Club of America last Thursday. The fact that all of the three balloons which have come to earth were wrecked and that the Springfield was last seen hovering over the wild mountainous region which was the scene of the other disasters is regarded as ominous, and great anxiety is felt for Capt. Ray Donaldson, the Springfield's pilot, and Wilbur Henderson of Portland, his passenger.

Indian Relics in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

BELVIDERE, N. J., June 14.—Max Schrabisch, the State archaeologist, who is exploring the Delaware and Pequest valleys for traces of Indians, yesterday found two rock shelters and nineteen Indian camping sites. He will look up the old Indian burying grounds in this county, some of which are nearly obliterated. The old Indian camps near Belvidere, on the Delaware River, will be carefully examined and explored.



As a Summer Home, there is no Hotel in New York that can equal The Majestic.

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To you our thanks are due, and we are taking this means of telling you so.

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